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Drugs & homicide go hand in hand

Survey finds East Coast cities facing rising murder tolls

As narcotics continue to pour into the country despite increasing interdiction efforts and ever-tougher election-year antidrug rhetoric, a number of East Coast cities are facing disturbing increases in homicide and other crimes of violence, which police officials say can be attributed directly to the rising use of crack cocaine.

An informal Law Enforcement News survey of five major East Coast cities shows all of them racking up homicide totals for the year to date that far exceed the figures for comparable periods last year.

In Washington, D.C., the 248 murders recorded as of Oct. 3 already surpass the 227 homicides tallied during all of 1987.

Police Chief Maurice Turner said in a Washington Times interview, "I think homicides and shootings go hand in hand with drugs." The city's homicide investigators have determined that at least 60 percent of Washington's homicides can be linked to drugs — deals that went awry, turf disputes, or robberies committed to support drug habits.

Officials in the nation's capital expect the death toll to surpass the city record of 287 homicides, set in 1969.

A similar story is being heard in New York, where city officials are currently debating a \$110-million proposal to put several 120-man Tactical Narcotics Teams (TNT's) on line in crack-plagued neighborhoods.

Shooting for a Record

As of September, 841 homicides had been reported by the NYPD, far surpassing the total of 781 for the same period in 1987.

"If it continues at that pace, it's going to be an all-time record," First Deputy Commissioner Richard Condon told LEN.

The most deadly year in New York City was 1981, when 1,826 homicides were reported.

Condon said 38 to 40 percent of New York City's homicides are drug-related.

In Miami, viewed by many as a nerve-center of Latin American drug trafficking into

the United States, officials recorded a 51-percent increase in homicides from January to May of this year compared to the same period in 1987. Seventy-seven murders were reported during that period, as opposed to 51 last year.

That alarming trend now seems to be leveling off, according to Sgt. David Rivero of the Miami Police Department, who told LEN that the department now expects the 1988 toll to be close to last year's 142 homicides.

"Since then we're only up about 10 percent. We've caught up pretty much [to last year's totals]," he said.

But, Rivero added, "We're seeing a lot more murders attributed to crack cocaine than ever before." He said the homicide bureau estimates that 70 percent of the city's murders are in some way crack-related.

Boston, Philadelphia Up

Other East Coast cities experiencing sharp increases in their homicide rates include Philadelphia and Boston, but those increases are not being attributed to a rise in drug trafficking.

Philadelphia had reported 174 homicides as of June, a 20-percent increase over the 145 reported in the same period last year. In 1987, the city recorded a total of 338 homicides, down slightly from the 343 reported in 1986.

Boston recorded a 34-percent jump in homicide as of June, the last month for which figures are available. For the six-month period, 47 homicides had been reported, compared to the 35 reported in the first half of 1987.

But police officials there say the increase is a statistical anomaly in that the 1987 year-end total of 75 murders was unusually low.

"Last year was an exceptional year," said Supt. Joseph Saia, chief of detectives of the Boston Police Department. "We only had in the neighborhood of 75 or so homicides. Over a 10- or 15-year period, we're right around the 100 mark. This year, if we project out the rest of the year from

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NY is first state to set up own accreditation program

In a sharp break with an established nationwide program, New York State has established its own state council to accredit law-enforcement agencies — the first such state-run entity in the country.

By the end of the year, Gov. Mario M. Cuomo is expected to have chosen the members of the council that will oversee the New York State Law Enforcement Accreditation Program and assist in developing the standards by which agencies will be judged, said Harlin R. McEwen, deputy commissioner of the state Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS).

The accreditation program, which will operate out of DCJS, was created by legislation signed this past August by Cuomo. The Governor will make two-year appointments to the council from nominations submitted by the state sheriffs' association, police chiefs' Association, deputy sheriffs' association, a statewide police labor organization and groups of local elected officials.

The 17-member council will be composed of three police chiefs, three sheriffs, one police union member, one police officer, one deputy sheriff, one state police officer, and one officer from New

York City. Chief executives of a county, town and city, as well as one criminal-justice educator will also serve on the council. In addition, two members will be chosen by State Senate and Assembly leaders, McEwen said.

Standards in Drafting Stage

In the meantime, he said, a subcommittee "is continuing to finish up drafting the initial standards to be considered and the commentary to go with them," and forwarding them to the program's planning committee.

McEwen said a draft of accreditation standards should be ready for review by the time the council has been named.

The council will "either accept or reject them," and then the list of standards will be sent to all law-enforcement agencies for their feedback. McEwen said a final draft of "200 to 300" standards should be ready for Cuomo's final approval by June 1, 1989. Agencies could then begin to apply for accreditation under the new program.

It is expected to cost New York about \$500,000 yearly, according to McEwen.

McEwen declined to give examples of standards being considered, nor was it made clear how

standards will be applied to departments of varying sizes.

Seventy-one percent of the state's 564 law-enforcement agencies have 25 or fewer officers.

The preponderance of small law-enforcement agencies in New York is one of the reasons a state-run accreditation program was developed, said Joseph S. Dominelli, executive director of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police.

"I think the most important factor is that it would be available to little departments that have no resource capability or money," he said.

Unlike CALEA Program

Dominelli pointed out that, unlike the national Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), the New York program will be offered at no cost to participating agencies "and there wouldn't be any mandatory provisions in it." In addition, the state plans to provide assistance to agencies in meeting standards.

And while "we're not discouraging people from participating in CALEA," McEwen said, "it was our belief that CALEA isn't going to have a

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Autopsy makes it official:

Drugs, not Taser, killed LA pair

Autopsies have now confirmed what Los Angeles police officials believed all along — that two men who died in separate incidents after being shot by police stun guns died as a result of drug overdoses, not from the effects of the electronic weapons.

However, the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner's Office did rule on Oct. 12 that the death of Charles C. Miles, 37, was a homicide "caused by acute phencyclidine (PCP) intoxication complicated by blunt force trauma and restraining maneuvers."

Miles, of Bellflower, Calif., died on Sept. 10 at the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center, where he was taken after being subdued by Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputies who fired a Taser dart at him when he became violent. According to a Sheriff's Department report, when the stun device failed to restrain him, Miles finally was physically subdued by several deputies.

Prior to being taken into custody, Miles had been seen

standing nude, waving his arms and talking to himself, at a Paramount, Calif., intersection.

No charges have been filed in connection with Miles' death. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department would not comment on the case.

Accidental Cocaine Overdose

The coroner's office said Edward Breen, 38, died of an overdose of cocaine and ruled his death was accidental.

Breen, of Los Angeles, died on Sept. 11 at St. Francis Medical Center in Lynwood, Calif., less than an hour after being taken into custody.

Breen was observed standing in the street and when officers "attempted to arrest the suspect, who was believed to be under the influence of drugs," Breen reacted violently and "a Taser was used to subdue the suspect and effect the arrest," a Sheriff's Department report said.

Both autopsies clearly stated that use of the Taser did not cause death.

In interviews with LEN shortly after the reports of the deaths, officials stressed that the use of the 50,000-volt Tasers to restrain the men — both of whom were reportedly under the influence of drugs and who violently resisted officers' attempts to apprehend them — most likely did not contribute to their deaths.

But the incidents did raise questions about the Taser's use on drug-intoxicated suspects.

No Studies Done on Taser

Officials conceded that no one really knows what effect, if any, the nonlethal but controversial weapon may have on suspects who are under the influence of drugs, because no studies have ever been done.

"I know of no case where a person had died merely as a result of being 'Tasered' or that the reason they died was because they'd been 'Tasered,'" Sgt. Joe Offutt of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department told LEN.

Offutt, who trains deputies in

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Around the Nation

Northeast

MARYLAND — A Prince George's County man has filed assault charges against two county policemen after they allegedly kicked him and shot him eight times with a BB gun. The charges are said to be the first such criminal complaint in the department's history. The two officers have been relieved of duty pending the outcome of the criminal charges and an internal probe.

MASSACHUSETTS — Seventy-five Brookline police officers picketed their station earlier this month to protest stalled contract talks. Police there have been without a contract since June.

NEW YORK — The New York State Police and the Buffalo Bills football team have joined forces to increase drug awareness among teenagers. The comprehensive program includes a 12-minute videotape featuring troopers, football players, musicians, actors and others stressing the message "There is no room for drugs." Troopers will visit classrooms in western New York to show the video and offer alternatives to drug-oriented lifestyles. "We are eliminating scare tactics, which have proven ineffectual, and are substituting a positive outlook on life," noted Supt. Thomas A. Constantine.

Harlin McEwen, deputy commissioner of the state Division of Criminal Justice Services, is resigning to become police chief of Ithaca. McEwen, who had previously served as chief of Cayuga Heights, will be replaced at DCJS by John W. Herriage 3d, a 21-year veteran of the New York State Police.

The New York City Police Department has begun issuing permits for the Glock-17 semiautomatic pistol, after it was revealed that Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward regularly carries the 9mm. weapon. The part-plastic Glock pistol, which had sparked concerns that it could easily pass through metal-detection devices, is currently being evaluated by the department for possible issue to members of the Narcotics Division.

Southeast

ARKANSAS — The state's crime lab is hoping for legislative approval of Gov. Bill Clinton's plan to allocate \$1 million for DNA-analysis equipment and other gear designed to bring the lab "into the 21st century."

FLORIDA — Of the 38,379 concealed-weapons permits

issued since a less restrictive state law was implemented one year ago, 20,258 went to residents of Broward, Dade, Monroe and Palm Beach counties, according to official records.

GEORGIA — State Trooper 1st Class Carl H. Morton Jr., a 22-year veteran, has charged that his division is a "dumping ground" for high-ranking but out-of-favor officers, preventing him and others from getting promoted. Morton filed a civil action in Fulton County Superior Court in which he charged the state Department of Public Safety with operating a promotion system based on "personal favoritism, cronyism and arbitrary decision-making."

Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner George Napper is looking to close a firepower gap between his officers and criminals by phasing out the Police Bureau's .38-caliber, six-shot revolvers and issuing 9mm. semiautomatic pistols.

MISSISSIPPI — The FBI is investigating charges that police in Clinton beat three black people during a clash between high school students and police outside a pizza parlor last month.

The Jackson Police Department is facing a financial squeeze as a result of anti-abortion protests. Demonstrations at three clinics this month have cost the department \$6,000 in overtime, with 65 officers on standby.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Clarendon County Sheriff Horace Swilley plans to use \$79,411.50 in Federal asset-forfeiture funds for drug-enforcement operations and the purchase of police equipment. The funds stem from the sheriff's department's role in seizing cocaine and cash from a car stopped for a traffic violation.

TENNESSEE — Veteran state trooper and investigator Roger Farley has been named director of the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy, effective Oct. 1. Farley joined the state Highway Patrol in 1970, and became a special agent with the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation in 1977. He replaces Dayle Page, who had been acting director of the academy. Page will return to his former duties with the Highway Patrol's training division.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — St. Clair County Sheriff Mearl Justus plans to celebrate the opening of a new \$3-million jail wing by throwing two all-night parties that he's calling "Slumber in the Slammer."

INDIANA — State Police plan to use 20 high-performance cars statewide for a special program to

nab speeders. Officials say the program, which until recently had been supported by Federal funds, will continue due to its success to date. Since June, 14,600 speeding citations have been issued.

KENTUCKY — Officials in Kenton and Campbell counties plan to bill the state \$4.3 million for housing state prisoners. The state does not have room to house all of its own prisoners, forcing some to be held in county lockups.

MICHIGAN — Police officers in Ann Arbor are looking to replace their department-issue .38 caliber revolvers with their own 9mm. semiautomatics, despite the apparent opposition of some City Council members. According to Police Chief William Corbett, 20 officers on his 120-member force have ordered the semiautomatics. "They need more firepower, especially on narcotics raids where more automatic weapons are being encountered," Corbett said.

WEST VIRGINIA — Boone County's Chief Deputy Sheriff, Clarence Price Jr., will be allowed to remain on the Nov. 8 ballot as a candidate for sheriff even though he is no longer eligible to seek or hold public office following his conviction for trafficking in stolen food stamps.

WISCONSIN — Milwaukee police plan an internal investigation into alleged police brutality during a nightclub disturbance. Police arrested 38 people, including many juveniles, after responding to a call that a patron might have a gun and finding 250 people in a club with a capacity of 90. The disturbance erupted when people were asked to leave the premises.

Plains States

IOWA — Denison Police Chief Robert Schraeder has resigned and will return to the rank of captain after Mayor Ralph Borchering called for his removal. Members of the City Council say Schraeder's resignation is unrelated to the discovery that an undetermined amount of parking ticket revenue is missing.

KANSAS — Officials at Fort Hays State University have been awarded a \$235,000 Federal grant to establish a nationwide college drug use prevention network. The program will include publications, regional conferences and a student advisory council.

MINNESOTA — An arbitrator will consider the case of a former Hennepin County sheriff's deputy who was fired because she refused to trim her fingernails. A judge ruled Oct. 14 that the sheriff's department has the right to set grooming standards.

MONTANA — Police in Kalispell say unusually high electric bills tipped them off to a marijuana-growing operation behind a phony garage. Officers arrested Mark Baldwin, 33, after they found 300 plants being cultivated under grow lights.

Democratic Congressmen in the state have met with U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh in their fight to keep open the FBI field office in Butte — a post once considered a punitive assignment for agents who fell into disfavor with former Director J. Edgar Hoover. The FBI had sought to relocate the office and its 30 jobs to Salt Lake City, but Director William S. Sessions reconsidered the move in August.

NORTH DAKOTA — Reports of abuse against women increased by 19 percent during the first half of this year compared to the same period in 1987. More than 1,700 abuse reports were received by the Council on Abused Women Services.

SOUTH DAKOTA — U.S. Attorney Philip Hogen has won an award for outstanding service from U.S. Justice Department. Hogen was cited for his dedication and leadership in prosecuting crimes on Indian reservations.

Southwest

ARIZONA — An immigration reform law has led to a 39-percent decrease in arrests of illegal immigrants in fiscal year 1988, according to the Border Patrol. Officials added, however, that the law has contributed to a 156-percent jump in marijuana seizures over fiscal 1987, and an increase of 83 percent in cocaine seizures.

COLORADO — The newly opened Boulder County Jail is already home to 240 prisoners, just 47 short of capacity. Jail Captain Ed Meacham said judges are not attuned to jail crowding.

OKLAHOMA — Tulsa County physicians and the relatives of mental patients are objecting to a sheriff's department practice of using chains when taking away those who have been involuntarily committed to institutions. Sheriff Art Lee said he doesn't have the money or manpower to address the complaints.

Hominy Municipal Judge Bill Hall has resigned amid charges that he signed blank arrest warrants for police. The Osage County district attorney's office is investigating the Police Department after Chief Charles Crawford was fired and two other officers were forced to resign.

UTAH — Gov. Norman

Bangerter has unveiled his plan to battle drug abuse, including proposed new penalties and enhanced prevention efforts. Bangerter is seeking legislation that would require a one-year loss of driver's licenses for convicted drug offenders.

Far West

ALASKA — The state is seeking an apology from the U.S. Customs Service for a "zero-tolerance drug search conducted on a state-run ferryboat. Customs agents are accused of ripping up staterooms, damaging belongings, endangering safety and delaying the ferry during the search, which turned up one-tenth of a gram of marijuana residue in crewman's luggage.

CALIFORNIA — Paul Lanzarotti, a former Moraga police sergeant who quit last April after nine years on the job, has been arraigned on charges of trying to burn down police headquarters. A fire on Oct. 7 caused \$45,000 in damage.

The Internal Revenue Service has subpoenaed documents on electronic transfers of funds to state banks, as part of a nationwide crackdown on money laundering by drug dealers and tax cheats.

Four on-duty deputies of the San Diego County Sheriff's Department face misdemeanor charges after being caught using county equipment to take undersized lobsters from a commercial fishing bed.

NEVADA — The state Attorney General's office has dropped an extortion charge filed by Nye County Sheriff Harold Davis against county District Attorney Phil Dunleavy. Davis, who is under investigation for improprieties in travel expenses, charged that Dunleavy was trying to force him to resign.

Las Vegas-based Federal agents have seized the computer equipment of 10 teen-age hackers who allegedly ran up \$650,000 in telephone calls in 13 months by tapping into AT&T's worldwide circuits. The youths' parents, who say they were unaware of the calls, may be liable for the phone bills.

WASHINGTON — Former Benton City Police Chief George Bazin is seeking reinstatement and back pay for the job he lost after being accused of insubordination, drunkenness and losing evidence. Bazin's attorney maintains that the only legitimate complaint against his client might be sloppy record-keeping.

NY school kids aid antidrug effort

Two-part video aims to bolster focus on urban youth problems

New York City schoolchildren in grades four through seven will get a new look this fall at how drugs have affected youngsters in drug-devastated neighborhoods and how they can resist the temptation to use them.

The new look is in the form of a poignant videotape produced by the New York City Police Foundation and the Board of Education and is part of the Board's effort to require drug-education programs in all public schools from kindergarten through high school.

Last year the Board spent \$21.5 million on its antidrug program.

The two-part video, entitled "Safe Passage," was taped in New York last winter. It features a number of children who are "at risk" for drug use and shows them talking about how drugs have affected their lives, their families, and their neighborhoods, said Gregg Roberts, program director of the foundation.

"Safe Passage" was produced with a \$120,000 grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Jr. Charitable Trust.

The second part of "Safe Passage" is aimed directly at

parents of school children, and, through interviews with school principals, guidance counselors, police officers and other parents, shows what they can do to decrease the likelihood of their children turning to drugs.

The first part of the video, which will be shown citywide and may yet be distributed nationally, shows a group of about seven children ranging in age from 8 to 15 engaged in discussion with Sandra Soto, a drug counselor at a Lower East Side junior high school. The children, many of whom have parents or siblings who use drugs, talk about how they have been affected by drugs in their daily lives.

One young girl relates how her brother's girlfriend tried to get her to take drugs and threatened to kill her mother if she didn't.

"I got scared and started crying and ran away from her," the girl says.

Another girl says that when her brother started using drugs, "We weren't a family to him anymore; we were just strangers from the street."

A boy who appears to be no more than eight years old recalls



Drug counselor Sandra Soto (3d from left) is surrounded by peer leaders from Junior High School 56 for a candid discussion of drug-abuse prevention during the taping of "Safe Passage."

the day his best friend was shot in the crossfire of a drug-gang shootout while he played basketball in a local park.

A 15-year-old boy talks about how his brother comes home drunk and beats on their mother.

"Then they wonder why I'm messing up in school," he says as his eyes brim with tears. "Teachers try, but they don't know what's up."

A pre-teen girl says it's too late to educate teenagers about drugs. "The little kids are what's important now," she says.

While the robberies, killings and other drug-induced mayhem described candidly by the children may be routine for them, the youngsters do not speak dispassionately about the incidents. Indeed, the horrors they have witnessed in their young lives seem to strengthen their resolve against drugs all the

more.

This kind of reaction to the film is why the Police Foundation feels it will reach urban children more effectively than it can with available material, which often is suburb-oriented, Roberts said.

"It's strength is in the fact that those kids were speaking so sincerely and had seen so much," he said. "Those kids on the Lower East Side have to climb across bodies to get into their homes."

The video, produced by Emmy Award-winner Alvin Cooperman ("The Untouchables"), grew out of "a need for films that loth reinforce the positive themes that are not standard in drug prevention, and that tie in urban audiences," Roberts said.

He said the children who participated in the film were chosen by drug counselors in schools throughout the city. They represent a cross-section of racial and

economic backgrounds.

Roberts said the second part of "Safe Passage" was aimed at educators and parents because while "there's poor material out there for kids, there's nothing out there for the adults." Roberts added that the Foundation has been "swamped" with requests for the adult-oriented video.

Sandra Soto, the school drug counselor who appears in both videos, said she advises her kids "to cop out or stand out." She says the courage to stand up against drugs shows the efforts of a "standout" student.

Police Officer Thomas Clavin, who participates in the city's School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse (SPECDA), says the schools "have in a way become surrogate parents" and are being charged with providing the moral support and value

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Boston union plans suit against new smoking ban

A lawyer for a Boston police union says he plans to file "a constitutional challenge" against a Massachusetts ban on smoking by police officers and firefighters that went into effect Oct. 6. The ban, he said, violates Fourth Amendment rights to privacy and protection from unreasonable search and seizure.

Frank McGee, who represents the 1,500-member Boston Police Patrolmen's Association, said in an Oct. 12 interview he will file a challenge in the U.S. District Court for Massachusetts "within 30 days."

"The Patrolmen's Association views the matter as yet another unwarranted intrusion into the private lives of police officers — an attempt by the state to control their private, off-duty conduct," McGee said.

The precedent-setting statute bans smoking on or off duty by any member of police and fire departments in Massachusetts who was hired after Jan. 1, 1988. The statute does not apply to those already on the force prior to Jan. 1.

Violators of the law are subject to dismissal.

Law Born of Compromise

Massachusetts is the first state to enact such a law. It was signed last January by Gov. Michael S. Dukakis as part of a pension bill and arose out of a compromise between public-safety unions and

the state's municipalities, who were concerned with the high cost of disability pensions being paid out to public servants for heart and lung ailments related to smoking.

Under Massachusetts law, such ailments are presumed to be job-related because of the stresses associated with the police and fire professions.

The new law provides a way for the state to "sort out" smoking-related or stress-related claims for disability payments, according to Michael Lelyveld, a spokesman for the state's Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

"It's very difficult to sort out in actual fact whether a fellow had a heart attack because it was job-related or because he was a smoker. The way the law read, it didn't make any difference whether he had it on the job or off the job," Lelyveld said.

Lelyveld said the statute is a "good deal milder" than other alternatives that had been discussed — including forcing smokers to quit the habit or give up their disability claims — and one that leaves room for "choice."

Your Career or Your Habit

"You want to be a public-safety official or you want to be a smoker? It's that simple. If the career is that important to you,

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From California to Michigan:

Serial murder litany recounted

Since late September, an Orange County, Calif., jury has listened to a prosecutor's litany of horrors allegedly committed by 43-year-old Randy Kraft, who the District Attorney maintains may well be the most prolific serial killer in U.S. history.

Kraft, a Long Beach data processor, is charged in the sex-related killings of 16 young men in Orange County from 1972 to 1984. Prosecutors say they have evidence that can link him with as many as 65 victims, including some whose bodies were found in Oregon and Michigan.

If Kraft is convicted, prosecutors say they will seek the death penalty and then proceed to try him on 21 more murder counts. The whole process will take at least a year and may end up costing the county over \$10 million.

Kraft, a "regular"-appearing man who lived with his unsuspecting male lover for seven years, has pleaded not guilty, according to Dan DiSanto of the Orange County District Attorney's Office.

DiSanto, the senior in-

vestigator in the the Kraft case, said Kraft had a penchant for picking up young men — often hitchhiking Marines — getting them drunk and often drugging them with Valium, and then strangling them with their own belts.

He would often photograph the nude bodies of his victims in sexually explicit poses before emasculating them and dumping them along roads and freeways in southern California, DiSanto told LEN. Some of the purported photographs were found in Kraft's home and car and have been entered as evidence, DiSanto added.

Possessions belonging to some of the victims were found in Kraft's home as well, DiSanto said.

Defendant's Scorecard

The prosecution has also presented as evidence what it calls Kraft's "scorecard" — a single sheet of paper found in his car with dates and initials that correspond chronologically with the prosecution's list of victims' names and dates of death.

In all, there are 65 entries.

"He didn't have time to make an entry on the last guy," DiSanto said.

Indeed, DiSanto pointed out that Kraft's arrest was entirely an accident.

Kraft was stopped by the California Highway Patrol on May 14, 1984, on an Interstate highway near Mission Viejo for an investigation of drunken driving.

But one of the officers happened to notice that the man sitting in the passenger seat of Kraft's car — a U.S. Marine — was dead.

It was only after searching Kraft's car and home that authorities began to realize the magnitude of his alleged crimes.

Kraft was arrested before the institution of Vi-CAP, the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, developed by former homicide investigator Pierce Brooks, which is used as a clearinghouse of information about serial crimes. By searching Vi-CAP's growing computer data base, investigators can see whether the killer's victim

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People and Places

Not up to par

U.S. Customs Commissioner William von Raab has sharply criticized the National Football League's approach to punishing players who abuse drugs, saying that the 30-day suspensions meted out to violators — which von Raab characterized as "30-day golfing holidays" — are too lenient and undermine his agency's own antidrug campaign.

Von Raab, whose agency is responsible for interdicting drugs at U.S. borders, said the policies of NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle on player drug abuse show Americans "that it is okay for football players to use drugs so it is okay for everyone else to use them."

Von Raab blasted Rozelle and the league's antidrug policies in an interview that appeared in the *Washington Post* on Sept. 30.

"The NFL is trying to do as little as possible and skate past the problem of drugs," said von Raab. "Certainly Rozelle is partly responsible for this because he has been given the responsibility of policing drugs in the NFL."

The Customs Commissioner added that those policies — such as 30-day suspensions for players who twice test positive to drug use — send out the wrong messages to fans of the sport.

Likening the suspensions to "30-day golf holidays," von Raab said, "What [Rozelle] has done is send the message that it is okay for football players to use drugs so it is okay for everyone to use them."

Von Raab was alluding to the recent penalty imposed on New York Giants star Lawrence Taylor, who said that playing golf during his suspension from the team in September allowed him to beat his drug habit.

In a letter written in early September, von Raab asked Rozelle to adopt an antidrug policy similar to the Customs Service's "zero tolerance" approach. "I guarantee you that if these individuals were caught by Customs officials, they would be prosecuted," von Raab said.

Football players and other celebrities "are looked upon as heroes" by the public and "must be held to a higher standard," said von Raab.

Joe Browne, the NFL's communications director, said the league's current drug policy was formulated by an arbitrator in 1987 after the NFL and the NFL

Players Association failed to reach a compromise on a drug policy. The NFL had argued for stronger measures, Browne told the *Post*.

"We appreciate receiving [von Raab's] comments and we admit that the league drug policy is not as strong as it could be. But it was designed to meet certain criteria set by the arbitrator," Browne said, adding that Rozelle has yet to agree to meet with von Raab, as the Customs head had requested.

The executive director of the NFL Players Association, Gene Upshaw, called von Raab's comments "ridiculous" and said the NFLPA was working "hand in hand" with the Justice Department and the Drug Enforcement Agency on a drug program.

"They might as well blame us for cancer and AIDS, too," Upshaw said.

Over and out

Wayne G. Davis, who heads the FBI's Philadelphia office and is the bureau's highest-ranking black field commander, will resign from his 25-year career on Nov. 3 to manage security operations for a Philadelphia company.

Davis, 50, announced his resignation on Sept. 29, saying he believed "it's time to take on a new challenge."

That new challenge will come in the form of a job as director of corporate security for Rohm & Haas Co., where he will begin his duties as soon as his resignation takes effect.

A successor to Davis, who started his career as the first black FBI agent assigned to Detroit, has not yet been named. But Davis told the *Philadelphia Inquirer* that his replacement "will not come from Philadelphia. It will be someone who will be assigned from somewhere else."

Davis pointed out that it is to his advantage to retire five years shy of the bureau's mandatory retirement age of 55. Retiring now entitles him to an "annual annuity," he said, but he declined to reveal the amount.

He said he also feels he has had a successful career and believes "there's a danger in staying too long."

Davis said his tenure at the FBI in Philadelphia brought notable successes in curtailing the operations of organized crime families, labor racketeering, and political corruption.

"We've essentially immobilized the Philadelphia-South Jersey organized-crime family, through several prosecutions," he told the *Inquirer*. "We've also made a major impact in the area of labor racketeering — an example is the trial and conviction of Roofers Union leader Stephen Traitz and 12 other officials."

He added that the FBI had solved three kidnapping cases and had "had some successes in the civil rights area. . . . And we've had a number of major successes in narcotics investigations."

Davis's career began in 1963 after leaving the Army. At that time he became the first black FBI agent assigned to Detroit. Assignments in Newark, N.J., and Washington, D.C., followed.

By 1970, Davis was a supervisory special agent in Washington, D.C., until his 1977 transfer to the Alexandria, Va., office, where he was an assistant special agent in charge. He returned to the Washington office in 1979 as an inspector.

In June 1979, Davis was named special agent in charge of the FBI's Indiana division. He transferred to Michigan in 1982 to head up the Detroit office.

He remained in Detroit until 1985, when he was named chief of the Philadelphia bureau and became the senior black FBI field commander. The only black G-man of higher rank is John D. Glover, executive assistant director of administration at the bureau's Washington headquarters.

A job well done

A Chicago police officer credited with stopping the rampage of a berserk gunman who had killed four people — including the officer's policeman partner — was promoted to detective and presented with the department's Blue Star Award, given to officers wounded in the line of duty, in an emotional Sept. 28 hospital ceremony attended by city and police officials.

But the officer, 41-year-old Gregory Jaglowski, who is still recuperating from wounds received during the gunman's Sept. 22 rampage, used the occasion to eulogize his slain partner, Irma Ruiz, 40.

She was one of four people killed by Clem Henderson, 40, who police say was a mentally disturbed Vietnam veteran. Jaglowski was wounded by Henderson as he shielded his partner's body, but managed to kill the gunman, who witnesses said never uttered a word during the incident.

Jaglowski was credited by city officials for preventing further bloodshed since Henderson had entered the Moses Montefiore School before being killed.

But when Police Superintendent LeRoy Martin attempted to

bring the Mt. Sinai Hospital ceremony and press conference to a close, the wheelchair-bound officer gently interrupted him to say a few words about Ruiz, according to the *Chicago Tribune*.

"Irma Ruiz was a great woman, a best friend," he said, as Martin, Mayor Eugene Sawyer and other high-ranking police officers looked on. "She was the greatest partner you could ever have. No matter what kind of situation you were in, Irma was always there."

In words muffled by sobs, Jaglowski continued: "Irma was the only hero Thursday. . . . I'll miss you."

He and Ruiz, who worked in a Police Department youth unit, had been called to the school because a student had pushed a teacher. But when they arrived the student was already gone. As they left the building, a man ran out and said there was someone shooting inside.

"I opened up the door and the gunman was there about six feet away pointing the gun at my head and he opened fire," Jaglowski recalled.

"He just kept firing at me. I got up, went to the door, went through the doorway and Irma was lying in a pool of blood. . . .

"I was over her body and all of a sudden he came out again and started shooting at me again. . . . I started shooting and he went down."

Ruiz, the mother of four children, was buried with full police honors on Sept. 26.

Mayor Sawyer hailed Jaglowski as "a great cop."

"Today Chicago knows what the department has known all along: Jaglowski means courage. Jaglowski means bravery. Jaglowski means guts," the Mayor said.

A matter of preference

An openly gay former Los Angeles police sergeant filed a landmark suit last month charging that his fellow officers and their superiors in the Los Angeles Police Department used threats and intimidation in a conspiracy designed to force his resignation.

The Los Angeles Times reported that Mitchell Grobeson, who resigned from the force on June 13 after nearly seven years of service, is seeking \$5 million in damages as well as an order barring the LAPD from discriminating against its homosexual officers.

"Police departments cannot take wonderful police officers and set them up for destruction, simply because of their sexual preference," said Dan Stormer, Grobeson's attorney.

Stormer added that he believes Grobeson's suit, filed Sept. 28 in Los Angeles Superior Court, is the first filed by a gay police officer charging his department with discrimination based on sexual preference.

Grobeson, who placed first in his Police Academy class as a rookie, told the Times in an interview shortly before the suit was filed: "There's a police mentality that there is a whole group of second-class citizens who don't have the rights that other people have. At the very bottom of that list of second-class citizens are gays."

In the suit Grobeson charges that neither Police Chief Daryl Gates nor Mayor Tom Bradley took action after being informed of the incidents against him.

The constant harassment caused Grobeson to resign, the suit says.

It alleges that fellow officers would refuse to come to his assistance in potentially life-threatening situations "to teach him a lesson." Further, Grobeson says that superiors routinely referred to him as a "faggot" at roll calls and belittled his professional integrity.

Grobeson also says he received a package labeled "AIDS survival kit," which included a photograph of Rock Hudson, who died of the disease in 1985. The photo was signed: "To Mitch, Love, Rock Baby."

Grobeson also charged that a Pacific Division lieutenant took him to an interrogation room twice a day to question him about his relationships with men. The superior ordered Grobeson not to book suspects or examine evidence, then filed a complaint against him for not doing so.

Named as defendants in the suit are the City of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Police Commission, Chief Gates, 6 patrol officers, 6 sergeants, 1 lieutenant and 3 captains. It lists 22 separate causes for action, including violations of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, California law and the U.S. Constitution.

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What They Are Saying

"It was our belief that CALEA isn't going to have a significant impact in New York State in many years."

Harlin McEwen of the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services, on the formation of a statewide council to accredit law-enforcement agencies. (1:5)

New York sets its own accreditation program

Continued from Page 1
significant impact in New York State in many years."

Noting that only one New York agency — the Rochester Police Department — has been accredited by CALEA, McEwen said, "We felt that there needed to be some alternative."

"We don't necessarily agree that CALEA has the only knowledge on this business and [that] their 900 standards are absolutely essential to improving law enforcement," McEwen said. "We're not saying there's anything wrong with those standards. We're merely saying that something less than that number will do."

The stated aim of the New York program is similar to that of CALEA: To improve the delivery of law-enforcement services. The program is designed to allow participating agencies to reap such benefits as access to state-of-the-art law-enforcement procedures and proactive management systems. It is said that accreditation improves the ability of an agency to monitor its performance, decreases the potential for liability in civil suits, and increases employee morale and confidence.

Assistance with Compliance
Six steps will be required of an

agency wishing to be accredited under the New York program. It must submit a written request to participate, signed by the chief executive of the agency as well as the head of the local government. The Bureau of Municipal Police (BMP), the arm of DCJS that will administer the program, will send a questionnaire to the applying agency that will identify standards that may not apply to the agency.

The agency then compares its own policies and operations with the program standards. In the event that new policies and procedures have to be adopted, BMP training technicians will assist in the drafting. An agency will then perform an internal examination to determine whether it has met all the accreditation standards, after which a team of independent assessors will visit the agency to verify that standards have been met. The accreditation council will meet at least four times a year to review the assessors' reports and to decide if the agency meets the standards for accreditation.

Although backers of the state effort cite cost factors and the inability of many small agencies to participate in CALEA as reasons for the establishment of New York's program, CALEA's executive director said such logic "might be making a predeter-

mination that is not being fair to those smaller agencies."

Lack of Objectivity Feared

"I tend to think that the accreditation program already has built into it the flexibility of addressing the various sizes of organizations as well as the functions they perform," said Kenneth Medeiros.

The accreditation commission, Medeiros said, "is very supportive of New York or any other state doing whatever is appropriate to help raise the level of police-service delivery within their respective jurisdictions," but he raised concerns about the participation in state governments in such a program.

"The danger always is that [the state] won't have the same objectivity because it could very easily be subjected to political pressures that do not exist in a private environment."

A state-sponsored program also runs the risk of being state-mandated, he said. And if this happens, "what will occur to those standards that are still too difficult for some smaller agencies to comply with? Do we then lower the standard because the state is not going to put a police department out of operation?"

Medeiros said the reason CALEA does not provide tech-

nical assistance to applicant agencies is because of the possible conflict of interest that could arise by both providing such assistance and conducting accreditation assessments.

Said Medeiros: "We believe that the question could be legitimately raised: Are we assessing how well our technical assistance is or how well the agency is doing, and their ability to maintain accreditation when the process is completed?"

Look to the Texas Approach

Rather than states going ahead and setting up their own accreditation programs, Medeiros suggested that they would do well to look at Texas's approach to the issue. There, he said, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers' Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) is "providing their expertise and their

resources to encourage agencies to seek accreditation on their own."

Lieut. Scott Hill, the accreditation manager for the Rochester Police Department, said that while any effort to improve law-enforcement standards should be "applauded and commended," he fears that the New York State program will be a duplication of effort.

"By its very nature it lacks the benefit of a nationwide approach," Hill said. "There's a lot of agencies that are doing the same thing that happen to be in other states. I've been able to call other accredited departments in other states, get some good ideas and learn about their departments. To limit this just to a state approach really takes away from what the whole CALEA process has been trying to do — and has been able to do successfully."

Nation's crime labs strive mightily to upgrade operations and personnel

To keep pace with the startling advances being made in forensic science, the nation's crime-lab directors are striving mightily to upgrade their services and profes-



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

sionalism. The evidence suggests that they are succeeding.

The drive is being spearheaded by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, made up of the people who head some 300 labs on the state and local level and 44 in the Federal Government. The thrust for improvement has two facets. One is an accreditation program aimed at holding labs to professional standards. The other is a movement to certify crime-lab analysts, which may come to fruition in the next two or three years.

The crime-lab directors began their accreditation program several years ago and put their stamp of approval on the first laboratories — those in the Illinois State Police system — in May 1982. Their accreditation board later became independent of the society (although six of the 10 board members are also members of the society). To date, the board has accredited 58 labs

in 17 states.

Are crime labs getting better as a result? "I think so," said Capt. Thomas J. Nasser, the accrediting board's chairman, who heads the Forensic Science Division of the Michigan State Police. "This may be a self-serving statement, but I hope that the accreditation process is in fact helping because it's giving directors some fixed standards that labs can measure themselves against." The process is rigorous, involving first a self-evaluation by the lab director, then an on-site inspection lasting from a couple of days to a week by a team of outside crime-lab directors, most of them from accredited laboratories.

Some critics of the work of crime labs have complained that the 3,500 analysts who work in them are not held to strict standards of training and professionalism, although the vast majority are competent and professional. To meet that criticism, the lab directors' society is now considering a certification program for individual analysts.

"Certification was brought up in the mid-1970's and was finally defeated in about 1981," noted Capt. Enrico Togneri, a past president of the society who is commander of the Forensic Science Division of the Washoe County, Nev., Sheriff's Department. "It's now being brought up again and I think it will be suc-

cessful this time."

The problem with developing certification standards for analysts, Togneri said, is that so many scientific disciplines are represented in full-service crime labs. "In a lot of jurisdictions," he explained, "an analyst could be looking at bullets today, blood tomorrow and trace evidence the day after." So the question becomes, do you certify an analyst as a generalist or as a specialist?

"Some people believe in the generalist concept," Togneri said. "They want a person who can do many things. Others believe in the specialist — a chemist who does nothing but paint cases, one who does nothing but drug cases, a serologist who does nothing but blood, etc. I'd say that nationally we're leaning toward the specialist, but a modification of the true, one-discipline specialist. We're leaning toward the type of analyst who knows the basics of several areas but concentrates in certain areas. The level of expertise needed in all areas is growing so fast that you cannot stay current in all fields."

If certification became so restrictive that an analyst could be certified for only one type of evidence, Togneri said, a lot of laboratories, including his own, would probably go out of business. With 24 on staff, his lab is a little bigger than the average.

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Lightweight aluminum bullet seen as liability breakthrough

By Tony Lesce

"Liability" is a current buzzword in police administrative circles, as statutes and case law have expanded the concept and scope of liability in recent years.

Not all of the news is bad, however. Certain technological advances have served to reduce the risks of liability. One promising approach in the area of deadly force and wrongful shootings is the Equaloy bullet and cartridge.

Police administrators and the municipalities that employ them can be held accountable for the consequences of wrongful shootings. Proper selection and training of officers can reduce the number of wrongful shootings due to poor judgment. The Equaloy bullet, on the other hand, can reduce the number of wrongful shootings arising from over-travel or over-penetration.

Short-Range Punch Needed

Data from a variety of police sources, including the New York City Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, show that police-felon shootouts generally occur at very close range, most within seven yards. The need, therefore, is for a cartridge that delivers incapacitating power at short ranges, yet does not endanger bystanders who are farther away.

European police forces have long sought ammunition that is effective at short ranges, yet dissipates its energy at longer ranges. This performance is necessary in crowded, built-up areas. On this side of the Atlantic, we also have built-up areas, as well as many wide-open spaces. Most of the population and most of the crime is to be found in the built-up areas. This brings with it a grave danger of a police bullet striking an innocent person.

When this happens, it makes headlines. It also provides a golden opportunity for a lawsuit. The plaintiff's attorney starts his case with an undisputed advantage, and the subsequent depositions and testimonies can only harm the image of the police agency involved.

The Bullet

The Equaloy aluminum bullet weighs just 38.5 grains — much lighter than any other bullet in .38 caliber. This light weight, according to manufacturer's literature, allows the powder charge to drive the bullet out of the barrel of a four-inch revolver at more than 2,100 feet per second. Tests conducted with the Equaloy round, a Ruger GP-100 revolver and a PACT Printing Precision Chronograph confirmed this claim. This velocity produces about 400 foot-pounds of kinetic energy, which is what does the damage.

Stopping power is a controversial topic. Some diehards still believe that a large, slow-moving bullet is the ideal for incapacitation. The weight of battlefield experience and scientific evidence, however, shows that kinetic

energy delivered into the target is the crucial factor. Bullet expansion is only tangential to this, and the Equaloy does not expand in water or gelatin in tests. Its light weight, however, causes it to expend most of its energy in the target.

Although velocity is over 2,100 feet per second at the muzzle, it decays to about 1,500 fps at a distance of 25 yards. Kinetic energy has dropped by nearly half. By 50 yards, velocity has dropped by another 500 fps and kinetic energy is slightly more than one-fourth of what it was at the muzzle. Ballistic calculations show that the bullet will strike the ground at about 200 yards if fired from the point-shoulder position, or with the revolver about five feet off the ground. By that point, the bullet has less than 30 foot-pounds of kinetic energy left.

The Equaloy cartridge is loaded to "Plus-P" pressure level, which means that it is suitable for firing only in .38 and .357 revolvers in good condition. It is inadvisable to use these cartridges in five-shot, small-frame revolvers of the "Chief" or "Undercover" type. The weapons are too light to take this ammunition safely, and their barrels are too short to allow the bullet to develop much more than 1,800 fps in muzzle velocity. Chronograph testing of the Equaloy in a two-inch-barrel handgun showed that muzzle velocity was 1,844 fps.

No Over-Penetration

The Equaloy provides substantial incapacitating power at close ranges, with a rapid drop-off of power as the range opens up. Testing also shows that the Equaloy will not over-penetrate. Firing at a section of 2x4 lumber showed that the bullet won't quite go all the way through on the long dimension. Another test showed that it does penetrate automotive sheet metal and the interior trim panel, but without enough force to go through the other side of the car.

Tests in "ordnance gelatin," which ballistics experts consider to be the closest artificial substance to living tissue, showed penetration of just over seven inches. This suggests that the Equaloy bullet probably won't penetrate a suspect's body completely, and if it does, won't have enough energy remaining to be lethal to any bystanders in the background.

An additional advantage for police officers is that tests by the H. P. White Laboratories have shown that the bullets will not penetrate Level II body armor. Because some 20 percent of the police officers murdered in this country are shot with their own weapons, carrying ammunition that won't penetrate the officer's own ballistic vest is important.

Firearms instructors will find that converting to the use of Equaloy ammunition is fairly

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In the photo above, the Equaloy bullet completely penetrates the 2-inch side of a 2x4, but does not break through the long side. The bullet dug out of the wood shows little distortion. At right, an Equaloy fired into clay shows penetration as well as bullet expansion.



The Equaloy bullet: less than meets the eye?

Not all ballistics experts are in agreement as to the purported qualities and advantages of the Equaloy ammunition, as *Law Enforcement News* learned. A lieutenant from the New York City Police Department, and two other law-enforcement ballistics experts who declined to have themselves or their agency identified, contend that prospective ammunition purchasers should bear a number of considerations in mind before switching to the Equaloy bullets. Their comments follow:

More facts needed

"Until fairly recently (up to the mid-1960's), handgun projectiles were very conservative in design. For generations, the standard police revolver load utilized by most departments was the .38-S&W cartridge loaded with a 158-grain, round-nose lead projectile exiting the muzzle of the service revolver at about 800 fps. Some individuals attempted to increase the effectiveness of the police revolver by loading the .38-S&W with lightweight, frangible projectiles (jacketed hollow-points being the most common) at higher velocities than were the norm. The reduction in bullet weight was necessary so that the higher velocities could be achieved within reasonable pressure limits.

"Although initially controversial, the use of lightweight, expanding projectiles for general police use has met with widespread acceptance in most of the country's law-enforcement agencies. During the last few years, some manufacturers have gone to even lighter weight projectiles, fired at extremely high velocities, in an attempt to develop superior law-enforcement rounds.

"One of the primary claims made for the lightest weight projectiles is their reduced down-range danger area. The ability to penetrate air can be determined by a projectile's ballistic coefficient: the lighter the projectile for a given diameter, the less efficient a penetrator of air. Once fired, such bullets lose velocity and energy rapidly, thus suggesting an advantage in an urban environment.

"However, one of the great problems inherent with the very lightweight rounds is the fact that little is known regarding their actual field effectiveness. Some recent incidents in which officers or agents have utilized 9mm. rounds have raised disturbing questions regarding the utility of such projectiles. There have been several well-documented failures of this type of projectile (115-grain hollowpoints at

approximately 1,200 fps) to stop felons engaged in gunfights with responding officers, with resultant police fatalities.

"Projectiles utilized by cartridges such as the Equaloy, lighter still than the one mentioned above, pose a difficult problem for police administrators. Since these rounds are largely untested except in artificial media, it would be imprudent to equip large numbers of officers with such a cartridge.

"In addition, the round costs about three times that of general-issue service ammunition, and such rounds are manufactured by small companies whose quality-control standards are unknown. Thus, while the concept of the lightweight/high-velocity projectile is interesting and may indeed have merit, it would be most appropriate to wait for additional facts to come forth before permitting this kind of round for general police issue."

Lieut. Richard P. Rosenthal
New York City
Police Department

Penetration a must

"Low penetration is not the key to choosing the right bullet, nor an advantage of the Equaloy. Any bullet that does not penetrate 10 to 12 inches of soft tissue is inadequate. A bullet must penetrate deeply enough to cause damage to vital organs. Officers and agents are taught to aim at the center of the chest to be effective. This is so because ribs and sternum are present and, when hit, will cause the bullet to expand.

"Any temporary cavitation caused by this round has no wounding effect, nor does kinetic-energy deposit. Organs will only be damaged by handgun bullets if they are hit by that bullet. Thus bullets must be capable of penetrating deeply enough to pass through the organs to be truly effective. You can do all the tests you like on gelatin — the true test is getting through bone and hitting vital organs. Police, after all, are shooting to immediately incapacitate the subject, not simply to wound him so that he can still be a threat.

"Moreover, the feared hazards of overpenetration are greatly exaggerated except perhaps in the case of full-metal-jacketed ammunition.

"The Equaloy bullet has such an abrupt energy loss, one must wonder what its incapacitation capability would be at longer distances, such as 50 yards. And, while tests may show that the round does penetrate automotive sheet metal and an interior trim panel, how much energy can

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East Coast murders rising

Continued from Page 1

what we've had, we're going to be right at the average.

"Obviously, we would wish we had a year like last year," he added.

Drugs, But Not Crack

"We don't have a crack problem," Saia said. "We have a drug problem like every other city in the country, but it's not crack."

In Boston, 26 to 30 percent of homicides are drug-related, according to Saia.

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports indicate that murder and non-negligent manslaughter rates were down 2.5 percent nationwide in 1987. Most departments — including those contacted by LEN — use UCR guidelines in establishing their statistical bases.

Statistics also show that other crimes associated with drug trafficking are rising in some of the cities surveyed.

Arrests for robberies have gone up 8 percent in New York City in the first six months of this year, from 11,487 to 11,954. Police have also recorded a 20-percent increase in motor-vehicle thefts.

"Very Bad" Numbers

"These numbers are very, very bad," said Thomas Reppetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission, in a New York Times interview. "The murder statistics tell you about the drug warfare in the streets, which we certainly have not gotten under

control by any means. And the robbery numbers tell you partly about drugs and partly about the average citizens' getting hurt in the street in stranger-to-stranger encounters."

In Washington, reports of robbery also have increased, as have the number of assaults by firearms.

Robbery in the nation's capital rose 18 percent from January to July of 1988, with 2,996 reported. During the same period last year, 2,530 robberies were reported.

"People want to support their habit, and get more money, so I would imagine this would also have something to do with the increase in robberies," said Quintin Peterson, an officer in the Metropolitan Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit.

Even more alarming to police is the 53-percent increase in assaults with firearms. Through August, Washington police had investigated 874 such assaults, compared with 571 during the same period in 1987.

Through August, 1,886 guns were seized by police during arrests, for a 21-percent increase over 1987, when 1,551 guns were seized during the same period.

Targeting the Police

The increasing level of serious drug-related crime in certain East Coast cities is also becoming disturbingly apparent in the extent of criminal violence being directed against police officers.

Officers in some cities surveyed are being criminally assaulted and killed with increasing frequency, and police report that criminals are often armed with Uzi submachine guns and semi-automatic pistols — weapons that are far more powerful than those typically issued to police officers.

So far this year, 28 New York City police officers have been wounded. Fifteen of these occurred during one hostage-taking incident in September.

In addition, seven officers in New York have been killed in the line of duty, including two who were accidentally shot by fellow officers during drug arrests. All seven police deaths were related to drug-enforcement activities.

In Boston, 11 officers have been shot this year, with one of those killed, while in Miami, five officers have been shot this year, two of them fatally.

In the wake of the latest New York cop killings — two officers who were gunned down in separate incidents less than three hours and two miles apart — an angry Mayor Edward I. Koch called on the city's five district attorneys to turn suspected cop-killers over to the U.S. Attorneys for prosecution under a bill that appears likely to be passed by Congress and signed into law.

The bill, now part of an omnibus antidrug act, would permit the imposition of the death penalty for those who kill a law-enforcement officer in the course of a drug-related enterprise.

Alleged serial killer may clear 65 victims in Calif., Ore., Mich.

Continued from Page 3

types and method of operation suggest a pattern of criminality that might lead to an arrest.

High-Tech Filing Cabinet

While Vi-CAP does not "solve" crimes, the information it stores can lead to clues and help investigators plot patterns. Brooks refers to it as "a sophisticated filing cabinet for these kinds of cases," and says the fragmentary nature of law enforcement in the United States — which can hamper investigators and allow killers such as Kraft to elude authorities — calls for such information sharing.

"The killer's m.o. is going to be unique enough that if Vi-CAP had been in operation, and those reports had been sent into the Vi-CAP unit, what they could have done is rather than have a single police department working on the case, they could have the strength of all those departments working on it together," Brooks pointed out.

It wasn't until Kraft's arrest appeared on a teletyped report routinely transmitted nationwide to law-enforcement agencies that officials in Oregon began to wonder whether he might be the man they sought in a string of unsolved sex murders of young males.

According to Lieut. Jim Reed, an Oregon State Police detective

who investigated the murders later tied to Kraft, investigators had been focusing on William Bonin, California's "Freeway Killer" of the late 1970's, but learned he was already in custody while the murders continued.

Oregon detectives went to California after Kraft was arrested and the links were made there.

Again, Vi-CAP was not yet operational, but Reed says that if "we had gone so far as to initiate some profiling and entered it into Vi-CAP, this all would have come to a head" before Kraft was arrested.

Eventually, authorities linked Kraft to two murders in the Grand Rapids, Mich., area. Kraft had gone to both Oregon and Michigan on business trips at the times the murders were believed to have taken place.

But DiSanto, who also investigated the Bonin killings and the "Hillside Strangler" case, believes that while Vi-CAP may not have helped to apprehend Kraft, it certainly could have helped to identify some of his victims.

"We only are fairly sure of 45 of the victims," he told LEN.

"There's 20 victims that he's got on that list that we have no idea who they are. It's possible the other murders were never tied in by other law-enforcement agencies."

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14. How To Become A Private Investigator PROGRAM: • Qualifications • Licensing requirements • Laws and liabilities • Marketing your services • Avoiding financial problems • Prepare reports • Build your image and reputation DATES: To be announced (2 day seminar) FEE: \$295.00	15. Security Officers Training PROGRAM: • Special peace officer training upon request of organizations with qualified personnel • Special programs for: • Contract agencies • Individuals working as security officers • Individuals seeking to prepare for a career as security officers For further details, contact PROFESSOR ROBERT A. HAIR Director, Security Management Institute (212) 247-1600		REGISTRATION FORM (Please fill out Name, Address, etc. on back of this form) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 Professional Security Management Course — \$225.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 White Collar Crime in the Financial and Business Institutions — \$295.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 How To Start And Operate Your Own Security Business — \$295.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Screening Personnel Through Paper And Pencil Testing — \$195.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 How To Become A Professional Expert Witness And Security Consultant — \$295.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Investigative Techniques, Problems And Solutions — \$295.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 Electronic Eavesdropping And Industrial Countermeasures — \$295.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 Risk Analysis And Security Surveys — \$195.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 Protecting Security Businesses Against Costly Negligence Suits — \$195.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 Substance Abuse In The Workplace — \$195.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11 Security's Role In Extortion, Kidnapping And Hostage Situations — \$195.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 Retail Security - Prevention Of Employee Theft And Shoplifting — \$295.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13 Sexual Harassment In The Workplace — \$195.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14 How To Become A Private Investigator — \$295.00</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 Security Officers Training</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Corporate And Institutional Security Programs</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </table> A TOTAL OF \$ _____ IS ENCLOSED	1 Professional Security Management Course — \$225.00	☐	☐	2 White Collar Crime in the Financial and Business Institutions — \$295.00	☐	☐	3 How To Start And Operate Your Own Security Business — \$295.00	☐	☐	4 Screening Personnel Through Paper And Pencil Testing — \$195.00	☐	☐	5 How To Become A Professional Expert Witness And Security Consultant — \$295.00	☐	☐	6 Investigative Techniques, Problems And Solutions — \$295.00	☐	☐	7 Electronic Eavesdropping And Industrial Countermeasures — \$295.00	☐	☐	8 Risk Analysis And Security Surveys — \$195.00	☐	☐	9 Protecting Security Businesses Against Costly Negligence Suits — \$195.00	☐	☐	10 Substance Abuse In The Workplace — \$195.00	☐	☐	11 Security's Role In Extortion, Kidnapping And Hostage Situations — \$195.00	☐	☐	12 Retail Security - Prevention Of Employee Theft And Shoplifting — \$295.00	☐	☐	13 Sexual Harassment In The Workplace — \$195.00	☐	☐	14 How To Become A Private Investigator — \$295.00	☐	☐	15 Security Officers Training	☐	☐	• Corporate And Institutional Security Programs	☐
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Goldman, Puro:

Decertification as exclusionary-rule adjunct

By Roger Goldman
and Steven Puro

In order to enforce the Fourth Amendment guarantee of freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures, the Supreme Court developed the remedy of excluding evidence obtained by unconstitutional means from use in prosecuting the individual who was the object of unlawful search or seizure. Several purposes have been advanced by the Court to justify the exclusionary rule, but in its recent attempts to clarify the scope of the exclusionary rule, the Court has made clear that its concern lies only with the deterrent function of the rule.

Almost from its inception, courts have been reluctant to apply the exclusionary rule. This judicial ambivalence is crystallized in the statement by Judge (later Justice) Cardozo that "[t]he criminal is to go free because the constable has blundered." Nonetheless, the rule remains an important feature of con-

stitutional law, in part because courts have found no other effective alternatives for guarding against illegal searches and seizures.

Beginning in the 1970's, individual members of the Supreme Court expressed doubts about the effectiveness of deterring police misconduct by excluding illegally obtained evidence. In 1984, the Court ruled that the exclusionary rule does not apply to evidence obtained by police relying in good faith on an invalid search warrant. More recently, the Court refused to exclude illegally obtained evidence from use in civil deportation proceedings. The premise of both majority opinions was that the deterrence achieved could not, under the circumstances, justify the exclusion of the evidence.

A further erosion of Fourth Amendment protection need not be inevitable. As an alternative to, or even as a complement of, the exclusionary rule, states can

deter police misconduct by decertification of the officer — that is, by revoking the officer's state certification for constitutional violations in evidence gathering. With the exception of Hawaii, all the states have boards of commissions, commonly called Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Boards, which have the authority to set training and selection standards. Without a certificate, an individual cannot be employed as a police officer in that state. In short, the POST Board serves as the licensing agency for law-enforcement personnel within the state.

In deterring Fourth Amendment violations, decertification has several advantages over traditional forms of police discipline. Revoking an officer's certification, for example, is a more effective deterrent than merely terminating his employment with the local police department because the terminated officer may be able to continue in law enforcement by working for a different department within the state. In addition to its value as a deterrent, decertification removes the offending officer from the law-enforcement profession, thereby avoiding further abuses.

Currently, 37 states provide procedures for decertifying police officers, and the forms of misconduct that can lead to a loss of certification vary by state. In Florida, which is perhaps the only state with sufficient experience to support a review of decertification practices, the types of police misconduct that would be controlled and punished by a licensing board may be classified as "private misconduct," "departmental misconduct," and "public, official misconduct" — the last of which refers to the mistreatment of private citizens by an officer acting under color of authority.

Recent Supreme Court decisions can be read to require merely that alternative remedies exist before the exclusionary rule can be modified, regardless of whether the existing remedies are effective. Under such a reading, decertification remedies like Florida's could justify cutting back or abolishing the exclusionary rule in Fourth Amendment cases. On the basis of the Florida experience, however, it may be concluded that decertification has not been applied directly to redress Fourth Amendment violations yielding evidence of a crime, and thus is not available as an effective alternative to the exclusionary rule. Until decertification proves an effective remedy for Fourth Amendment violations, it should not be used by the Court as justification for further modification of the rule.

Before a state will adopt a decertification program, it will want to contrast decertification with the other methods for controlling police misconduct. In addition to the exclusionary rule, there are three traditional mechanisms for redressing police misconduct: civil damage suits against the offending officer, his department or municipality under Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act; criminal prosecutions, and complaint procedures of local police departments.

Opponents of the exclusionary rule claim that it does not deter police misconduct. Even when they are aware a transgression has occurred, police depart-

ments normally do not punish the offending officer. Furthermore, the passage of time between the violation and the exclusion of evidence at trial, not to mention the years it may take before the exclusion is upheld on appeal, diminishes the impact of the rule on police conduct. Opponents also claim that the party most harmed by application of the rule is the prosecutor and, ultimately, society, should the defendant be set free as a result of the court's exclusion of incriminating evidence.

Decertification partially addresses these problems. For instance, the exclusionary rule has an indirect, if any, effect upon a police officer's ability to pursue his chosen occupation. Decertification operates directly on the officer in the form of permanent loss of his certificate to work in law enforcement in that state. In contrast to the exclusionary rule, decertification is potentially broader in scope. Decertification applies to any misconduct specified in the relevant statutes or rules, and applies whether or not the misconduct results in finding evidence. Decertification, therefore, can be a more powerful deterrent of police misconduct. Moreover, unlike the exclusionary rule, decertification does not frustrate the prosecution of the criminal defendant whose rights the officer violated.

Traditionally, local police departments have overseen police discipline. Experience indicates, however, that internal discipline by police departments is often more severe for minor departmental infractions and for private criminal misconduct than for abuse of citizens' rights. Civilian review boards, where established, are often unable to monitor adequately or to punish police misconduct. The boards often depend on the local police department to conduct the investigations, and victims of police misconduct suspect the department's sincerity in investigating its own employees. Further, police view the civilian review board as a hostile, external force, fueling a resentment that leads to massive police resistance to the civilian review. Finally, the boards are typically empowered only to recommend punishment to the police chief or commissioner, thereby encountering the problems inherent in internal discipline.

Decertification commissions, though generally controlled by law-enforcement officials, are independent of the local police departments. This feature helps ensure objectivity and professionalism in disciplining police misconduct. It also insulates the commission from the pressures applied by local police associations.

In contrast to the duties of citizen review boards, review of police misconduct is but one of the responsibilities of decertification commissions. The commissions' most important responsibility

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Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal-justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Give street crime fighters a try

"The Dallas police ought to welcome a proposed new program to put civilian crime fighters on the streets in five high-risk neighborhoods. The City Council should retain the special corps at a cost of \$338,000 when it gives final approval to the new city budget. The Police Department has received strong support from the Council, which added \$10 million to the DPD budget and approved hiring 150 more police officers. But the 10 community organizers working to mobilize residents to combat drug dealing in their neighborhoods could help too. The Dallas Police Association says the community program will be a waste of taxpayers' money. But it might be useful to experiment with something new. This could be another nontraditional program that succeeds just as the police storefront centers have helped improve community relations."

The Dallas Times Herald
Sept. 28, 1988

Ward's law

"Day 1: It's revealed that Police Commissioner Ben Ward has been walking around with a handgun that is banned in New York City. Day 11: The NYPD says the gun, called a Glock 17, will now be legit. Coincidence? Or a hurried attempt to avoid embarrassing the commish? The department insists it was about to authorize the gun for off-duty cops and licensed civilians — the revelation about Ward just moved up the timing. But that's hard to swallow. The Glock is a 17-shot, 9-mm. weapon. And it consists mostly of plastic, which makes it lighter to carry — and harder to detect with ordinary technology. It's the kind of heavy firepower police should be trying to keep off the streets, not licensing. When a police commissioner thinks he's above the law, the answer is to bring him back in line — not to erase the line."

The New York Daily News
Oct. 9, 1988

Schmoke under fire

"Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke should be applauded for a thoughtful and unruffled presentation at a Congressional hearing yesterday on drug legalization. His ideas about decriminalization found few sympathizers on the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse. But Mr. Schmoke's cool, articulate testimony in the face of tough, often hostile questioning made it clear he has given this approach careful thought. He also demonstrated that his goal is the same as his opponents' — to end the proliferation of drugs and drug-related crime that is plaguing the country, threatening our youth and frustrating law-enforcement officials. The Mayor's main point is that the strategy we have followed so far hasn't worked, that drug addiction is up and authorities are losing the war against crime because they can't battle the huge profits offered by the illicit drug trade. He would attack the problem by focusing instead on the demand side through education, prevention and treatment because he says experience has proved we cannot 'prosecute our way out of it.' The trouble is that most politicians are not buying that idea, especially in a chamber that just voted to impose stiff new penalties against users. The most Mr. Schmoke could have asked for was a chance to air his views, which he did. His views provoked tough questions, such as whether easier access to certain drugs would not merely lead to increased use, and whether international drug cartels would not simply adapt to legalization of certain drugs by increasing production of other, possibly more dangerous ones. These are the sort of questions that still need to be answered."

The Baltimore Sun
Sept. 30, 1988

Roger Goldman is a professor of law at St. Louis University, and Steven Puro is associate professor of political science at the same institution. The foregoing is adopted with authors' permission from an article originally appearing in the *Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly*, University of California, Fall 1987.

The road that leads to a career in policing is sometimes straightforward — usually beginning as the first "real" job after high school, college or the military. On occasion, however, the path to policing can be a bit more indirect, a bit more convoluted, with a false start or two before the true calling is found. Such was the case with Kevin P. Scully, the Police Chief of Burlington, Vt.

As an only child in an Irish Catholic family, Scully's paternal grandmother wanted him "to be surrendered to the priesthood." His mother, a registered nurse, pushed him to pursue a career in medicine. But neither a lifetime of celibacy nor 13 years of hard medical studies were tempting to the hell-raising high school student who says the one thing he knew how to do really well was party. Instead, Scully chose what he calls the "middle road," and went to school to become a funeral director and embalmer. That field, he says, combined his interest in the sciences with a sense of "caring for people in difficult situations," and ultimately proved to be "very supporting in my pursuit."

That pursuit began some 18 years ago — after 10 years in the funeral service — when Scully relocated from Stamford, Conn., to become a police officer in Burlington. He ascended through the ranks and became the city's Police Chief in 1986. Today, he heads a force of 92

sworn officers, the largest and busiest municipal police department in the state. Scully has tenure in his position and serves at the pleasure of a five-member commission rather than that of Burlington's socialist mayor — who is nonetheless a devoted supporter of professional law enforcement and of Scully.

Working in a city that is a social center for its part of the state, and home to four college campuses, one of Scully's regular concerns is that of underage drinking, a "monumental problem" that is further complicated by "the new emerging entrepreneurial field of false identification." Vermont is currently grandfathering in a 21-year-old drinking age, which will at least make the state's law compatible with those of neighboring states.

But unlike neighboring states, Vermont has one of the region's more lenient laws when it comes to purchasing handguns. A valid Vermont driver's license is all it takes for purchase — although Scully is quick to point out that in what is essentially a sportsmen's state, 99.9 percent of gun dealers are utterly reputable in the sale of legal weapons. Nonetheless, he admits to being mystified by the recent defeat of the Brady Amendment and its call for a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases. In a nutshell, he calls the defeat "a blemish on the 100th Congress."

Vermont currently enjoys one of the country's highest employment rates, a situation which, while generally desirable, makes things tough on police recruitment. To get and keep personnel for what Scully calls "the most difficult job you can have in a free society," the Burlington Police Department pursues competitive salaries and benefits and recruits actively on local college campuses. And, as Scully notes with evident pride, in the department's 121-year history, Burlington police officers have never "in any dispute of any nature walked away from their jobs."

But there's more to it than just competitive salaries. To keep his officers challenged and to provide the community with "a full law-enforcement delivery person," Scully has implemented a five-to-seven-year rotation plan for all uniformed and plainclothes officers, supervisors and command personnel. Says Scully, "The uniformed police officer should be able to do just about everything that needs to be done to get a situation under control and prepared for any ongoing, long-term investigation." The plan not only improves the delivery of law-enforcement services for the present, it also paves the way for the future. As Scully notes, "There is no reason on earth that the next chief of police or chiefs of police should ever have to come from anywhere else but within the organization."

"There is no reason on earth that the next chief of police or chiefs of police should ever have to come from anywhere else but within the organization."

Kevin P. Scully

Police Chief of Burlington, Vt.

Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Simanetti Rasen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Burlington lies right on the Vermont/New York border, and until recently, Vermont and New York had different legal drinking ages, with 21 in New York and 18 in Vermont. How much of a problem did this pose in terms of New York "minors" coming over to your state for a legal drink?

SCULLY: Well, it's a problem in that we have young people who will take advantage of a lower threshold drinking age. The difficulty, of course, is that individuals come to take advantage of that and over-exercise themselves and become involved in potential DWI proceedings — or worse than that, they are not stopped by the police and ultimately get into an accident. It's a perplexing problem in these times, when you threshold certain ages and then take a look at what it takes for enforcement to deal with the age. Vermont is now in the second year of grandfathering the age to 21. Right now the age is 20, and as of July 1, 1989, the full effect of legislation will bring the drinking age to 21, so we

will be compatible with our neighboring states.

LEN: Is this going to pose a problem for you, in terms of enforcement in areas other than highways?

SCULLY: In our environment here in Vermont, and in the humble opinion of this police officer, it's a monumental problem. We have here the University of Vermont, Champlain College, Trinity College, and just on the outskirts of our city we have St. Michael's College, and we have people in those institutions ranging in age from 17½ up to 21 and 22. Those young people, by one method or another, are going to do what college-age young people do, and that is consume alcohol. A large part of it will occur here in Burlington, because in our region this is a social center for that kind of activity. An interesting note to all of this is that we estimate we have more barstools in downtown Burlington than we have beds at the University of Vermont. All of those barstools get warmed every Friday and Saturday night, and you don't have to be Albert Einstein to draw the conclusion that there are people drinking in those establishments who are in violation of the law by age. So

in that sense it becomes a real problem, and if you take a look at the enforcement measures that reasonably can be taken, you would have to have a squad of investigators just to deal with that. It's further complicated by the new emerging entrepreneurial field of false identification. Whenever we legislate, we find that there will be a new generation of entrepreneurs providing identification which is false and which identifies someone as being of legal drinking age.

LEN: When the legislation that grandfathered in the 21-year-old drinking age was drafted, were you or other police chiefs consulted by the legislators?

SCULLY: There was dialogue around the drinking age, and I think that the opinions were fairly diverse among the chiefs. The practical, sociological situation is that young people are young people, and no matter what you legislate they are going to find a method that circumvents the legislation. I think our Vermont Legislature acted as prudently as they could for the time, and we can't be critical of that, but we need to real-

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"It's a terrible, terrible shame — a blemish on the 100th Congress — that the Brady Amendment went down to defeat. There's absolutely no excuse for that amendment not having passed."

Continued from Page 9

ly take a look at how we're going to proceed with the legislation now on the books. One of the things I think has to happen is that establishments that are going to serve alcohol should be establishments that have a full food service. What it does is have a direct effect on the number of establishments that will exist just for the purpose of distributing alcohol. And I think that if we're going to have a threshold age of 21, then there has to be a reduction in the opportunities available for people, and some other focuses have to be explored. For example, I'm aware that in some areas of the country there are establishments that serve nonalcoholic drinks. I think it's a great way to proceed. It allows for the entrepreneurial spirit to flourish and it reduces the opportunities for people who are under age 21 to get themselves into a situation where they're physically endangered because of their over-consumption and the possibility of running afoul of the law, and the subsequent necessary interaction with local or state police.

Aw, shoot. . .

LEN: One of the significant legal distinctions between Vermont and New York would seem to be in the area of gun laws, with New York, of course, having its Sullivan Law, which is said to be one of the strictest gun-control statutes in the country. What does Vermont require of would-be firearms owners?

SCULLY: The state requirement is simply that you have a valid driver's license in the state of Vermont, and that you are presenting that at the time of purchase, so that the appropriate Federal forms can be made out. That's all that's required. We don't have any other weapons laws except for weapons laws in the fish-and-game field.

LEN: As you may be aware, the Congress recently rejected an amendment that would have established a national seven-day cooling-off or waiting period for the purchase of handguns. As a police administrator in a state where handguns are relatively easy to obtain, how do you feel about that legislation, or stricter controls in general?

SCULLY: I think it's a terrible, terrible shame — a blemish on the 100th Congress — that the Brady Amendment went down to defeat. There's absolutely no excuse for that amendment not having been passed, knowing all of the pain and the anguish that's suffered by victims and families as a result of individuals who have been in possession of firearms and who, in the first instance, really should have never had them. In no way is the Brady Amendment a gun-control act. It's merely one opportunity to make the streets of our communities a little bit safer. It absolutely mystifies me as to what on earth they could have been thinking when they rejected that. Over the years the NRA has been great supporters of law enforcement, but I'm really disturbed by their narrowness on this issue.

LEN: The substitute McCollum amendment that did pass the House directed the Justice Department to study the problem and come up with a dealer-based method of detecting felons who attempt to purchase

handguns. One principal objection to that plan revolves around gun dealers having access to criminal-history files in the FBI's National Crime Information Center. How do you view this approach?

SCULLY: I think the NCIC has to be protected. Entry into that system should be very exclusive. There are all forms of information contained in that, and not knowing what interests a dealer may have in acquiring any other form of information about a prospective purchaser, it would not be advisable for gun dealers to do that. As a matter of fact, one of the things that, sadly, we discovered here in Vermont in doing some investigations is the pressure for doing business in the retail market, so sometimes we see a dealer taking some chances that they shouldn't take. In that sense I think we need to have a method that is very straightforward, fairly pristine, and gets the job done without precluding an individual that can handle ownership of a weapon. Police chiefs can afford to be very objective in that respect.

LEN: Have you noticed any significant pattern of New York or Massachusetts residents coming to Vermont to evade stringent gun-control requirements in those states?

SCULLY: Not that I would necessarily be aware of from a factual point of view. I would imagine that it does occur, but if the firearms dealer here in Vermont is paying particular attention to the statute, then the possibility of an out-of-stater purchasing a weapon here is very, very limited. Of course, Vermont is a sportsmen's state, a hunting state, and I would say that 99.9 percent of our gun dealers are very responsible individuals. They're interested in the sporting environment, and they are meticulous about who they're selling weapons to, for the most part. We don't want to have our sporting environment changed by recklessness, if you will. I would ven-

"One of the things that we all had to come to grips with was the new level of consciousness that we had to apply to the domestic violence incident."

ture to guess that if you were to measure the number of firearms incidents we have in the state, compared to any other state, we are very low — and we have a lot of firearms activities going on in our region.

Challenge of the unknown

LEN: With that as backdrop, what is your biggest crime problem in Burlington?

SCULLY: In Burlington, our biggest problem, number-wise, is probably in the area of larceny and burglary. Those are the areas that we are constantly dealing with. We're very fortunate in homicide that we have homicide probably once every 28 months. In the area of sexual assaults, we are convinced that that occurs more often than is ever reported, and to meet that challenge of the unknown we have a sexual assault investigation unit that concentrates just on that field. We have had that unit working for two years now, and we are seeing the increase of reports.

LEN: How does that unit operate, and how do you encourage victims to report more often?

SCULLY: It's a plainclothes unit, and the people who work in the unit don't deal with anything other than the instance of sexual assault. They also network all of the services that are available in the community, and in fact they have an advisory board with representatives from each of those services that counsel or provide support to victims in that area. So what I think happens is that victims become aware of the fact that there is a concentrated effort, one that is very focused on the individuals who are involved, one that's very sensitive, and people have a propensity to come forward knowing that they will be able to make the necessary decisions that have to be made of their own volition, that they won't be coerced into making decisions. We have all of the services in the network coordinated so that there are electives that the victim can look at, and I would imagine that maybe it's a case of a victim saying "This is what happened to me, this is where I went, and if you're a victim don't hesitate to report it."

LEN: What about the related area of domestic violence?

Many departments around the country are moving to policies of preferred arrests or mandated arrests in such cases. Where does your department fit in?

SCULLY: We fit into the "preferred arrest" category. Based on probable cause conditions we move ahead with arrest quickly. We have also been very involved in the community around domestic violence. Here at the Burlington Police specifically we have been involved in the Chittenden County Domestic Violence Task Force. I served for a year as its chairperson. That is another networking effort, and we had representatives from probation and parole, the court system, Legal Aid, service providers, such as Women Helping Battered Women, which is the primary service-provider in our region. We developed a protocol for Chittenden County and developed a training program for police officers in the county. Our focus was to bring as many police officers into a level of training and consciousness as to how to proceed with domestic violence incidents, and the most effective manner for doing so, and understanding all of the provisions of the statutes, specifically the criminal provisions that allowed the initiation of an arrest. The rules of criminal procedure, for example, now allow us to arrest without being witness to the incident. We can collect the information and initiate the arrest and hold the person for appearance in court.

LEN: In other jurisdictions, reactions to a preferred-arrest approach vary, with some officers favoring the policy for the discretion it allows, while others seem uncomfortable with the discretion. . . .

SCULLY: I think that the majority of our officers feel very comfortable with the provisions and the application of the statutes in this particular area. One of the things that we all had to come to grips with was the new level of consciousness that we had to apply to the domestic violence incident. The majority of us were

trained to believe that family situations were family situations. We would investigate a condition and get it reported into the system and make some recommendations or provide for separation of the couple for a cooling-off period, and that took some work for all of us. We did accomplish that, and we're working very effectively within the framework of new legislation which allows us more latitude. The other thing that I think is part of a police officer's thinking is that we have other criminal conditions and situations that need attention, and if we can handle a domestic violence situation efficiently in the first instance, it puts us in the position of being able to deal with other criminality more often. That's not to say that we're insensitive. We see it as a method of prevention as well for future violence.

LEN: Have you noticed any change in your statistics since you changed to the preferred-arrest approach?

SCULLY: There has been an increase in the number of arrests, and we would like to think a decrease in the level of violence that would come if the situation went unabated.

LEN: One question that seems to arise in the context of preferred or mandated arrests for domestic violence is whether the battered spouse would be inclined to report the crime if she thought her husband were going to be arrested — that she might only want someone to come in and break up the fight of the moment, rather than have the family provider locked up. . . .

SCULLY: No one really knows in that respect, but it's part of the training that we engage in here regarding the cycle of violence and the protective position that a woman will take as a victim for the good of her family. With that background training and understanding of how this individual will respond as a victim, police officers are better able to communicate a vital message that you don't need to be this victim, and you don't need to shoulder the full responsibility for being the cement of this family. What you need to do is to have assistance, you need to have counseling, and we can get everything back to a point of order for the family without your having to be further victimized by your sense of responsibility.

Interview: Burlington Chief Kevin Scully

More and more cocaine

LEN: Looking at another community-oriented issue, what about the war on drugs? Is it being fought on the streets of Burlington, as it is elsewhere?

SCULLY: It sure is. Every day. In our particular situation, we have experienced, as many other communities have, a refocusing of drugs of preference to cocaine. We see more and more each month, it seems, of people engaging in the use and/or distribution of cocaine in our area. Marijuana and those other drugs that are perceived as being less dangerous still remain on the streets.

LEN: Have you adopted specific programs to deal with the drug problem in your area? After all, to this New Yorker it's hard to imagine that your city's drug problem would be similar in kind to that of a larger metropolitan city. . . .

SCULLY: The Vermont environment is more subtle; it's more tightly woven, and people don't very often become indiscriminate, although they become indiscriminate often enough to keep us well endowed with pending cases for prosecution. There is a lot of dialogue and debate about the cost of interdiction, the cost of education, and what we have done here in Burlington is to put together a comprehensive front that involves the necessary expenditures on interdiction and enforcement and the necessary expenditures for education. On the interdiction side we have an active local investigative unit that pursues information, purchases, the development of informants in the drug culture. We also have a Burlington officer assigned at the DEA regional office for our jurisdiction here in Vermont, and that police officer is engaged in the higher priority investigations and more far-reaching investigations. Our local unit provides information to the DEA task force for larger or greater investigative pursuits. On the educational side we have two major programs, the newest of which is the DARE project. It's come all the way to the Northeast, and we're very proud to be affiliated with DARE, which as you know is an LAPD project, and Chief Daryl Gates and his staff have been very generous in providing seats for our Burlington officers in their training units for this effort. We have Burlington police officers in our elementary schools presenting the DARE curriculum. We also have a Sears Roebuck Foundation-sponsored program, the Officer Friendly program, which is another elementary school program in which children from kindergarten through grade four have exposure to Burlington police officers in community kinds of situations. It's a great effort to cultivate the open communication between the child and parent and the delivery of information or asking of questions that a child might sometimes otherwise feel uncomfortable about asking. At the high school level, we lecture by invitation in any number of areas that would involve the police, whether it's in government and the function of the police or in sociology or the use of illegal substances, including alcohol. We also support MADD projects, the Mothers Against Drunk Driving program.

LEN: What about programs for the college campuses, since you have so many of them in the vicinity. Many of those students are likely to be too old to have gone through a DARE-type program. As such, are there many problems with drug use on campus?

SCULLY: It only stands to reason, knowing how pervasive the illegal substances market is throughout the country, that there are great possibilities that students are involved in at least their own use of illegal substances. We're not aware investigatively of any real network operations of students on campuses in our area. The University of Vermont security force is prepared to deal with those kinds of things, and we stand by to provide assistance for those situations that they come upon where their resources are not compatible with the needs of the investigation. Then again, as we do in the community, the UVM security force visits at residence halls and fraternities and so forth to discuss the problems of the time, whether it's illegal substances or living in a campus environment or crime-prevention lectures. They become actively engaged in that kind of communication with that segment of the community.

LEN: Last May, it was reported that the American Civil Liberties Union planned to challenge a new state "zero-tolerance" policy that would allow the seizure of vehicles found to contain any amount of drugs. What is the current status of that matter?

SCULLY: I don't know the current status of the case, but it evolves from the taking of a motorboat on Lake Champlain. The ACLU is taking the position that a zero-tolerance approach is in fact infringing on liberties of individuals. I would imagine that the ACLU will continue their development of that argument. You have to be a good listener, because you can always learn, even from the ACLU. I don't know if theirs will be a successful argument, but I think that one of the things that has to happen with illegal substances is that there has to come a time when you say "enough is enough." And I don't know of any more effective method of saying that than to proceed with either Federal or state legislation that

he sounds very much like a conservative Democrat. Setting aside all of this political labeling, and what its effect is on a broader scale, this Mayor is truly committed to and interested in people and their needs.

LEN: Have the Mayor's political or philosophical views influenced the social consciousness of the community?

SCULLY: Well, of course, socialism and a conservative Democrat philosophy are like night and day. I think that there is a greater awareness of community needs and the process for meeting objectives with this Mayor's leadership in the city. Again, as a police officer and the chief of police I really set aside the political label. I work with an individual who has responsibility for the overall administration of this city, and in order for our Police Department to be successful, we have to have a working relationship that recognizes more than just the needs of enforcement, and we have to be innovative

"Vermont people don't very often become indiscriminate, although they become indiscriminate often enough to keep us well endowed with pending cases for prosecution."

makes the illegal substance market vulnerable to liability. If you want to play in this market, play it you will, but know that it's going to cost you.

LEN: Such an approach is often hailed for its ability to make examples of individual offenders and thus deter drug use on a broader scale. . . .

SCULLY: I don't think that there are examples to be made; I think there are law-enforcement initiatives that need to be carried out. People understand what living in a free society really means, and they sometimes set all of that aside. We have to carry out the law-enforcement mission as effectively and as strikingly as we can, even if it takes every ounce of energy in our bodies.

Politics and policing

LEN: Your city has the only avowed socialist Mayor in the country. Given the historic conservatism of the police institution, how well do you get along with him?

SCULLY: We get along well with him. Let's make one thing clear: I am not astute when it comes to politics. The great statutes of the State of Vermont are very protective of law enforcement, in that they don't set up an environment where law enforcement can be pulled by political issues.

LEN: Do you serve at the Mayor's pleasure, or do you have some form of tenure?

SCULLY: I have tenure, and I serve at the pleasure of a five-member commission.

LEN: Some chiefs in localities similar to yours maintain that the only way to do a good job as a police chief is to be an integral part of that community, rather than being an outside "chief-for-hire." Could you see yourself serving as chief in a city other than Burlington?

SCULLY: Oh heavens no! There is no offer that could be made that would draw me away from Burlington for law-enforcement purposes. I think that clearly one of the pleasures that come with this position is that a police chief's position is a monumental position to manage. One of the pleasures, though, is the direct effect that you can have in your community because you're involved in your community. I try to make every meeting that has a community issue at stake. I have the good fortune of having three outstanding bureau commanders who help out with that. After all, I can't be everywhere. But between the four of us we manage to have a very clear understanding of what the community needs are. And that, in part, contributes to our success with having what I would refer to as a very positive, very fruitful relationship with the political family that administers the city. Our Mayor is really a pro-law enforcement person. He is very supportive of our law-enforcement efforts, and sometimes, when it comes to law enforcement,

enough to be of assistance to the administrative needs of the city as well. And that's a challenge.

LEN: Is there a formula for meeting that kind of challenge?

SCULLY: There is a formula, and it involves hard work, a willingness to listen, and really absorbing what's being said and not allowing it to just bounce off the frontal cranial protection of the brain. It also involves being able to enter into meaningful dialogues and being able to bring to the table, whatever the issue is, possible initiatives and/or resolutions.

Full-employment criminality

LEN: It was just reported that Vermont has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country, at 1.7 percent. Given that many law-enforcement practitioners and scholars believe there to be a direct connection between unemployment and crime, how does Vermont's high employment rate affect things?

SCULLY: Well, in terms of the crimes that we deal with, we don't see great fluxes in the numbers or the percentages as it would relate to employment conditions in the area. We work with a criminal body which is small in number in comparison to the total number of citizens that live or commute here. Their activities continue on at approximately the same rates from one year to another. We see some small decreases or small increases, but we maintain a crime index which is below the average for communities of our size and intensity. We probably have a daytime population in Burlington of approximately 90,000 to 100,000 people. When you plug in the census population and the academic-year population of students, plus the people who come here for medical services at the medical center hospital and the businesses and industries in Burlington, we have easily that kind of daily population, plus visitors.

LEN: How many officers do you have under you?

SCULLY: We have an authorized strength of 92. We're authorized for an auxiliary force of 25 and right now we have approximately 17. During the summer months we run a parks-and-beaches unit which has 18 college-age students who are pursuing public administration, sociology or law-enforcement careers.

LEN: Could Vermont's high employment rate make it more difficult to recruit police officers?

SCULLY: Clearly it's an effect of the high employment rates in our area. Traditionally, police departments fare much better when the unemployment rate is high. It's an opportunity for people to become engaged in law-enforcement work and become committed to their community in a very special way. It also is a time when we

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Scully: "We challenge our officers"

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have to be cautious in the selection process. We're always — we hope — looking to hire the very best that are available to us in the job market, because the police function is probably the most difficult job a human being can take in these times.

LEN: If high employment makes it tougher for you to attract good people, what can a department such as yours do to make the job more attractive as a career choice?

SCULLY: We are always pursuing our competitiveness in the salaries and benefits area with the city of Burlington. Obviously we would project the position that the Burlington Police is the largest municipal organization in the state of Vermont. It is the busiest municipal organization in the state of Vermont. Burlington police officers have to be special people. In the first instance, they have to be very dedicated, very organized, they have to be able to handle caseloads that do not allow them the privilege of being able to rest for even short periods of time. So we pursue actively salary and benefits to place us in our region in a number-one position. So if you want to take on the most difficult job that you can in a free society, we'd love to have you, and we'll pay you for it. We also do our own recruitment productions for electronic media, and from time to time we purchase advertising time for the purposes of having a pool of prospective applicants waiting to fill positions. We also recruit actively on our local college campuses.

LEN: Do you get many officers through that route?

SCULLY: Yes, we do. As a matter of fact, our recent experience is that we have hired graduates of the University of Vermont and from Norwich University, our military academy here in Vermont, and these young people hold very bright promise for the future of the Burlington Police. And by the way, we are 121 years old, in continuous service to the community, and never in all of our history have Burlington police officers in any dispute of any nature walked away from their jobs. And we're proud of that record.

The total police officer

LEN: Indeed. What's the secret to retaining and motivating officers over the long haul?

SCULLY: We challenge our officers, and we rotate their assignments. A prospective applicant who successfully makes it through a grueling selection process can anticipate that within five to seven years the possibility that they will have had unit and bureau assignments outside of patrol which will allow them to broaden the base of their knowledge. The focus of doing this, of putting people on rotational, competitive assignments, is to build a base of knowledge at the uniformed-force level. The uniformed police officer should be able to do just about everything that needs to be done to get a situation under control and prepared for any ongoing, long-term investigation. So one of the areas that we are focusing on is making sure that uniformed Burlington police officers have a good, solid experience in crime prevention, police-community relations, education in the elementary and high schools, that they have plainclothes detective backgrounds, that they have the opportunity to go through the identification bureau and understand how that works, the opportunity to do special enforcement initiatives within the organization, including such things as a crisis-intervention team, surveillances and so forth. Our anticipation is that we will be building a fully experienced force for the future.

LEN: So it's more than the standard career-path program. You're seeking the total police officer.

SCULLY: That's right, and that's what the public should receive. A police officer responding to a burglary at a residence has to do more than just take information. It's necessary to take a look at what has happened, to be able to provide some good prevention information, to be able to do followup — that's the kind of thing that the community deserves and should have. It's not making the police officer a generalist. It's making the police officer a full law-enforcement delivery person.

LEN: So all personnel are rotated on some kind of scheduled basis?

SCULLY: That's right, depending on where you're going. If you're going to go up to the training unit, you will be on an approximately 18-month assignment. That's an administrative staff support function, and you get the opportunity to see how the department functions administratively from that position. If you go over into police-community relations, you go over on a one-year assignment and you become involved in all of the police-community relations/public relations initiatives of the Burlington Police, including planning meetings, providing information about the Police Department, what our future plans are, etc. If you go into crime prevention, you're in that for two years. We train our people at Louisville, at the National Crime Prevention Institute. We have in the crime-prevention unit an assignment which is exclusive to environmental crime prevention, and that individual is assigned as an adviser to the Burlington Planning Board, and when we have requests for new buildings and so forth, that officer is following through with the planning board to make sure that the new projects have a healthy part of their project invested in good crime-prevention methodology.

LEN: Do your officers generally like this plan?

SCULLY: I think the majority of the people feel that it is a very positive effect for them personally, and it's a great opportunity to expand their knowledge. And when I say the great majority, I think that that probably includes 91 people. There's got to be one person who doesn't think it's a very good idea. We had a lot of discussion and a lot of dialogue around pursuing this avenue with the union and its executive board, and the conclusion was that it is worth our time and our energy to do this.

LEN: How long has this program been in place?

SCULLY: We have been working with this project now for two years. Of course, with a project that has the magnitude and the scope that this project has, you can't

should be like — sometimes creating a "natives vs. outsiders" friction. Has this influx created a we/them attitude in the department as well?

SCULLY: No. I think that people who are coming to Vermont bring with them perspective, experience of other systems, and by looking at how all of that fits into a changing environment that is ours, you begin to focus more clearly on what the future might be and what kinds of initiatives you need to take as a whole organization to avert some of the sad things that have happened in other areas.

LEN: Do you have a residency requirement for your officers?

SCULLY: No. You have to be a resident of the state, and we expect you to be within a reasonable radius of headquarters — no more than a half-hour's travel time. The economics of our region is such that it is very difficult for police officers to afford housing in Burlington. Each year it becomes more and more difficult for a police officer at entry-level salaries to capture properties in the city. On the outskirts, though, it's still very reasonable.

LEN: Do you have college-education requirements for your officers? After all, it seems that given what you expect of them, it would certainly help to have officers with higher education.

SCULLY: We don't require it for entry. We encourage it, though. As a matter of fact, out of my annual training budget I set aside money to help with paying tuitions, and I encourage our officers in every way possible to pursue educations and get themselves to associate's and baccalaureate levels. Right now probably a third of the force has a baccalaureate background.

LEN: From what you're saying, it would appear that Burlington is a growing community. . . .

SCULLY: One of the things that all chiefs deal with is a changing community, a growing community, and greater demands placed on the police department to do

"We are 121 years old, and never in all of our history have Burlington police officers in any dispute of any nature walked away from their jobs."

do everything all in one or two years. We expect, though, that with the passage of the first five years of this project, we will have had the opportunity to move at least 50 percent of the people into bureau or unit assignments, and as we proceed along and experience success and positive feedback from individuals, we're always looking for new initiatives and new opportunities, new positions that we can put into this formula, that will allow us the expanded opportunity for rotations.

LEN: Do you rotate supervisory and managerial personnel as well?

SCULLY: Yes. As a matter of fact, in February of '89 I will conclude my third year in the chief's office, and we will be rotating bureau commanders to new assignments on that anniversary. For the four of us in the command staff, this is preparatory for the future. There is no reason on earth that the next chief of police or chiefs of police should ever have to come from anywhere else but within the organization. That's not to say that having the influence of someone who comes to you with no prior knowledge of our organization doesn't have good positive effect, but what it does do is tie up staff in really providing a crash course in the sociology and demographics of the community and the processes and functions of the department, and you lose valuable time in maintaining the continuity that should otherwise be available to the community.

Us vs. them

LEN: It seems that in recent years a lot of people have moved to Vermont, and brought along their ideas about what law enforcement and other government functions

more things, and the propensity for political administrative groups to treat the law-enforcement function as an expense. They don't allow themselves to do take a look at law enforcement for what it really should be, and that is business. You need to invest in your business. If you have a substantial law-enforcement body working with the community, involved in enforcement practices and prevention practices, your community is going to be inherently safer because of those efforts. But you have to invest, and you have to have people, and you have to have opportunities within the organization, such as we are providing with rotational assignments.

We have a request before the Finance Board to expand the force to 105 officers. Last year we put on the first installment of seven additional officers, and we want to be able to put on an additional five next year. We'd like to do this over five years.

LEN: Are political leaders amenable to this?

SCULLY: Well, they're amenable to the extent that they want to know what the investment's going to be and what the priority's going to be. There are certainly a lot of priorities in the city of Burlington from the political administrative viewpoint. They are very meaningful priorities, and the question is, where does the police investment rest in this list? My position is that in order for all of the others to work really well, you have to have a safe community as an absolute — as safe as human beings can provide for. That calls for numbers.

We're also in the process of planning for new facilities. It's a sign of the times. We're taking a serious look at putting police operations and fire administration in one building, and we're in the last stages of completing a

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Tasers cleared in LA drug deaths

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the use of the stun guns but who prefers to call them "electronic immobilizing devices," added: "There have been several cases where people have died after the Taser was employed. But in every case that I'm aware of, the coroner's report has indicated the Taser was not the cause of death. It was an overdose, or in falling to the ground they struck their head or something like that."

Allen R. Boyce, chief instructor in Taser use for Adamson Industries Inc., the device's California-based manufacturer, also maintained that no deaths resulting from Taser use have been documented.

"There's never been a death contributed to by the use of the Taser on an individual," said Boyce, whose company has supplied the devices to more than 300 police departments nationwide since 1972.

Microamps of Current

He said the Taser, which projects two electrically charged barbs at the end of 18-foot wires, puts out just two to four microamps of current.

He said human metabolisms are able to "accept a certain amount of electricity and feel no effect," which explains why the Taser is ineffective in subduing some people.

Boyce said his company used medical reports dating back 50 years to show that Taser charges are not lethal nor do there any prolonged after-effects.

Before autopsy results in the two Los Angeles deaths were released, Boyce had speculated that drug overdoses were probably contributing factors, but said it was definitely not the Taser.

"Chances are they were well on their way to being DOA before they were even 'Tasered.' And chances are they were just going to keep going until they died. The heart can only take so much. When you hit somebody or you 'Taser' them, obviously the body

is going through a shock which could have helped them along," Boyce said.

Adamson Industries has never lost a lawsuit based on wrongful death or injury in the use of a Taser, according to Boyce. Even the threat of liability apparently does not discourage law-enforcement agencies from obtaining and using the devices, which are classified by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms as nonlethal weapons.

The company sells 500 of the devices a year to law-enforcement agencies and correctional facilities.

"We find that very few shy away" from purchasing the devices for fear of lawsuits, Boyce said.

"You're using the Taser now, what did you use before? Were you going to use a baton, a chokehold, or a pistol? All those are classified as being more lethal than a Taser," he said.

Taser Use Not Tracked

Offutt said the Taser, which has been employed by the Sheriff's Department since 1980, is used in those situations "where force is called upon, but yet deadly force is not called for."

"We only employ deadly force when it is warranted — to kill somebody," Offutt added.

Offutt said the Sheriff's Department does not keep track of the number of incidents in which Tasers are used. Nor could he say what the devices' effects might be on persons under the influence of drugs.

"I do know for a fact that there are some people the Taser is not effective on. And, there are some people who, when they get under the influence of PCP, nothing has any effect on them. Their body is just completely short-circuited out and the Taser has absolutely no effect on them," he said.

"Fortunately," he added, "it does have an effect on most people."

Already it is being used in a quarter to a third of all felony cases and in nearly all murder cases. Studies have shown that juries find forensic evidence compelling, so prosecutors are not as likely to plea-bargain felonies when they have strong scientific evidence linking a suspect to a crime. For that reason, everyone in law enforcement must applaud efforts to upgrade crime labs and their personnel.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.

Do you mind if I smoke?

Union to sue on cig ban

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you'll quit smoking," Lelyveld told LEN.

Lelyveld could not provide LEN with figures showing how much the state awards in disability claims for job- and smoking-related illnesses.

"That was just the problem," he observed. "Everyone agreed that disability costs were very high and something had to be done about it, but the problem here was you couldn't sort out what was job-related and what wasn't."

But Lelyveld said the Public Employee Retirement Administration estimates that 41 to 50 percent of public-safety disability claims involve heart and lung cases.

The police union's attorney told LEN that the statute raises concerns about how it will be enforced, which he claims "is certainly not spelled out in the legislation."

"Are we going to have a corps of nicotine police that follow cops around and peek in their windows to ensure that they're not smoking?"

"It wouldn't surprise me now to see them say, 'We have a right to an X-ray of you to check to make sure there's no nicotine on your lungs,'" McGee said.

Second-Party Accusations

He asserted that the statute also lays the police open to ac-

cusations by second parties. For example, he said, an officer could be accused of smoking by an "irate neighbor."

Lelyveld, who was unable to say just how the ban would be enforced, downplayed such scenarios, saying an officer shouldn't have to worry about such occurrences if he is a nonsmoker.

"These are people who have to make rational decisions related to life everyday, so this is another one they'll have to make," he said.

He went on to note that anyone accused of violating the statute will have an opportunity to have their case heard.

"[Officers] are certainly not going to be put in any kind of situation where somebody could be fired on hearsay," Lelyveld said.

McGee said he suspects the reasons given for the ban are "an effort to deflect public opinion from the real problem, that the entire state pension system is underfunded by \$15 billion."

He said there "aren't all that many [heart and lung ailment] disabilities that go through" and noted that claimants must go before a panel of three cardiologists before a claim is awarded.

Smoking or Nonsmoking?

McGee predicted one possible development arising from the ban — smoking and nonsmoking police cruisers that will allow

nonsmoking new employees to breathe clean air.

"How the hell can an officer ride around for a tour of duty with a 20-year veteran driving, puffing away on an El Producto [while] he's sitting alongside him when there's a prohibition against smoking?"

McGee said he advises officers to request nonsmoking cars if they do not wish to be around someone who smokes.

NYC school kids star in poignant antidrug video

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systems once expected of parents.

"Very seldom would you arrest a juvenile from a solid family," he says.

Roberts said it is hoped that these films will inform teachers and parents as well as kids.

"One of the areas that the Board of Ed saw right away was that every kid in that film is technically at risk. They feel that this can help educate teachers how to recognize these at-risk children who might need specialized programs," Roberts said.

A video aimed at kindergarten through fourth grade is in the planning stages, he added.

Breakthrough in aluminum bullet

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easy because recoil and muzzle blast are in the high end of the .38-S&W range, and not as high as the magnums. Recovery for follow-up shots is therefore quicker than with the magnums.

The point of impact of Equaloy ammunition is slightly lower than with conventional-issue rounds because the Equaloy's very high speed moves it out of the barrel more quickly, thus reducing the effect of muzzle jump. The difference is less than three inches at 25 yards, confirmed by testing with a Ransom Machine rest.

Police officers who prefer revolvers to automatic pistols will find that the Equaloy offers a tremendous advantage over existing 9mm. ammunition: low penetration. The 9mm. Parabellum is notorious for deep penetration and long range, because of its high speed and flat trajectory.

Not Without Disadvantages

In some respects, the Equaloy ammunition does have its down side. One disadvantage is cost: Equaloy's cost \$24.95 per 50-round box, which makes them too expensive to use in training. The exception is when the department-issue ammunition becomes dated, and the agency issues a new supply.

Another negative is that the Equaloy ammunition is suitable

only for full-size, modern revolvers. Manufacturers of small-frame, five-shot, lightweight weapons advise against using "Plus-P" ammunition in their revolvers.

And, with the Equaloy, muzzle flash, as distinct from muzzle blast, is visible in daylight. Although muzzle flash is helpful for outlining the sights in night

firing, some may find the Equaloy's flash too bright.

Certainly, though, Equaloy cartridges are compatible with existing police revolvers. The simple and quick conversion makes the ammunition appealing to police administrators seeking to reduce the danger of liability, while preserving the power of the issue weapon.

Equaloy: less than meets the eye?

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there be left over to cause an incapacitating injury to a vehicle occupant? How well can the Equaloy perform if shooting at someone wearing heavy outer clothing, such as a lined leather jacket or pea coat?

"Prospective users should also consider that a bullet this hard, fast and light would seem to have a very strong probability of deflection of aim, particularly if shooting through glass, brush, furniture (such as a couch), or angular shots through material.

"Nor are the potential drawbacks of the Equaloy limited to wound ballistics. The author does not mention any effect this ammunition has on ex-

pected barrel life, nor special cleaning procedures that may be required. It would be advantageous to know what alloys are used to make the bullet in order that fouling and barrel wash can be attacked with the correct chemicals.

"The bottom line, it appears, is that frequent firearms training and shooting accuracy are more cost-effective and more reliable than simply changing to another round. The development and maintenance of good shooting skills will ultimately have a more pronounced impact on liability than trying to explain to a jury the particulars of a round traveling at 2,100 feet per second."

Consensus of anonymous police ballistics experts

Rising standards seen for crime labs and their personnel

Continued from Page 5

It may also be more specialized, with chemists, polygraph examiners, latent print examiners and photo technicians. "We have one man who does nothing but narcotics, two people who do nothing but serology, and one person who looks only at trace evidence," he said.

Because there are so many possible specialties, smaller crime labs are leery of some certification proposals. But Togneri predicted that certification is coming. "We won't have it this year because first we have to agree on standards and then do pilot testing," he said. "I'd say it's going to be two or three years."

Forensic evidence is certain to be increasingly important in investigations and in court.

Jobs

Assistant Professor. The Department of Criminal Justice at Temple University expects to fill one or more tenure-track vacancies for September 1989.

All candidates should have a doctorate or other terminal degree in a relevant discipline. Preference is given to those candidates with generalist criminal justice backgrounds, with emphasis on research and publication in the areas of criminal justice theory and policymaking or other relevant areas of specialization.

Send nominations and applications, including a vita and at least three letters of recommendation, to: Peter R. Jones, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Gladfelter Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122. Deadline is Dec. 12. Applications by women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged.

Chief of Police. Loveland, Colo. (pop. 38,000) is seeking an executive with strong leadership, communications and managerial skills to run a 70-member department with a budget of \$2.8 million. The position requires an emphasis on community relations and internal building. Candidates must have a bachelor's degree in criminal justice, law enforcement, public administration or related field, or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Salary depends on qualifications; current monthly range is \$3,600 to \$4,600 plus benefits.

To apply, send resume before Nov. 4 to City of Loveland, Personnel Department, 500 E. 3rd Street, Loveland, CO 80537. EOE.

Police Officers. The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department is seeking to fill entry-level positions.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 21 years old at

date of appointment but not older than 30 at date of application. In addition, applicants must: be at least 5 feet tall with weight proportionate to height; have 20/60 vision of better, correctable to 20/20; possess a high school diploma or GED or one year of experience as a sworn police officer in a city of at least 500,000 population, and be a resident of the District of Columbia or become a resident within 180 days of appointment. Candidates must pass a written and physical examination.

To apply, contact the Metropolitan Police Recruiting Branch, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 2061, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 727-4236. AA/EOE.

Police Attorney. The City of Gastonia, N.C., is seeking a police attorney to function under the administrative direction of the chief of police and the professional/legal direction of the assistant city attorney. This is a new position providing an opportunity to help structure the legal function relating to the police department.

The successful candidate should be a graduate of a law school of recognized standing and be licensed to practice law in North Carolina. Experience as a practicing attorney in the area of criminal law is required. Salary is negotiable within a range of \$24,102 to \$37,960 annually, plus excellent benefits.

To apply, send resume to: Larry W. Wood, Director of Personnel, City of Gastonia, P.O. Box 1748, Gastonia, NC 28053-1748. Position is open until filled.

Deputy Sheriffs. The Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking entry-level deputies for its law enforcement division.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 19 years of age, and must possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., and a valid

driver's license. Record must be free of felony convictions. All qualifying applicants will be subject to extensive screening.

Starting salary is \$16,129 per year for trainees, and \$23,148 per year upon completion of 16-week police academy program. Annual merit raises bring salary to maximum of \$32,557.

To apply, write or call: Broward County Sheriff's Office, 2600 SW 4th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315. (305) 765-4448.

Chief of Police. East Hartford, Conn., is seeking an experienced change agent to lead a department of 110 sworn officers and 24 civilians.

Candidates must have a bachelor's degree in a relevant discipline and a minimum of 10 years of increasingly responsible police experience, with three years at the command level, plus demonstrated leadership and executive ability, strong communication skills, and an ability to work with the public and labor unions. Graduation from the FBI Academy or a comparable police training institute is desirable. Salary range: \$48,712 to \$59,210.

Obtain application package from Town of East Hartford, Personnel Department, 740 Main Street, East Hartford, CT 06108. Telephone: (203) 289-2781, ext. 220. Resumes may not be substituted for town application. Deadline is Nov. 15.

Program Associate. The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives is seeking an individual to help manage a police-based victim assistance program. Bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field required. Applicants with an advanced degree and related experience are preferred.

To apply, send resume and cover letter to: Victims Project, NOBLE, 908 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

LEN interview:

Burlington Chief Kevin Scully

Continued from Page 12

combined communications center, which will be for both police and fire.

LEN: Including an enhanced 911 system?

SCULLY: We are not anticipating enhanced 911 in Vermont for at least another six or seven years.

Open channels

LEN: With this new communications facility, who will have the responsibility for dispatching?

SCULLY: Right now, all of our communications staff are civilian, and 911 lines terminate here at Burlington police headquarters for the region. So when 911 comes in, it could be coming from Burlington, it could be from South Burlington, from Winooski, and all those calls are transferred to the appropriate agencies. In a new combined communications environment, we will expand the number of civilian dispatchers that we have so that we will be able to adequately handle the calls for police service as well as fire alarms and ambulance calls.

LEN: Do you have any problems with educating the public as to the proper use of 911 — the idea that it's an emergency line rather than one to be used for cat-in-a-tree calls?

SCULLY: We've had 911 service for approximately eight years, and the community is very well versed in what 911 is intended for. It's like anything. In the heat of the moment, what may be very important to an individual doesn't fit the 911 criteria, but still 911 gets used. Our dispatchers are just so good at what they do that they handle those calls and get those folks transferred over to administrative lines so that we can free up the 911 trunks and still provide the services they need.

LEN: Do you analyze repeat calls for service?

SCULLY: We do analysis around hour of the day, day of the week. We don't make a determination, necessarily, about a certain group of people calling us more frequently than any other. We consider all of the calls to be important. I think when you call police headquarters, there is a real need, because it's not customary to call police headquarters in the first instance. So we treat all calls that come here to be of absolute importance to the caller. We concentrate more on numbers and loads so that we can handle the phone system and the responses efficiently, and have staffing appropriate to the loads that come in. We respond to about 45,000 complaints a year here in Burlington, and I would guess that during the daytime our dispatchers handle an additional 200 administrative calls a day. That's a lot of activity, and we're very fortunate to have seven good dispatchers — all women — with an eighth on the way. They're just unflappable, and do an outstanding job.

LEN: Some psychologists suggest that dispatchers are among the most heavily stressed police personnel. . . .

SCULLY: Oh, absolutely. But you couldn't be without them. Can you imagine the disarray for a moment of inefficiency? Once they go through training and indoctrination, they take their jobs very seriously. We try to have a full meeting of all dispatchers every other month, which I attend. Invariably, one of the pressing issues that comes up is care for the men and women in the field, and what will happen if one of these people is injured or dies. They take that very seriously. I find myself very regularly explaining that there is only so much you can do. That Burlington police officer, no matter who he or she is, is going to face a certain danger, and we don't know when that moment is going to come that we're going to lose one of them. But if you're doing your job absolutely correctly, it won't be anything that you have contributed to. I should mention, too, by the way, that we're very proud of the fact that we have 10 women in uniform out of our 92 officers. We encourage women to be a part of our organization.

LEN: In all departments, acceptance of women as police officers was a little rough at first. Is that stage over and done with, so that male officers are now comfortable with this?

SCULLY: They are. One of the mistakes we made when we were first recruiting women for police positions was that our predecessors, who were older and wiser, thought that maybe they ought to be in protected positions. In doing that, they did an unintentional disservice to the women and what they bring to the job. We put all of our women in uniform, and that has bridged the issue. Human beings are human beings. But I worry about all young people coming into law enforcement, because it's such an enormous and critical responsibility that must be recognized in the authority that you have. You have to be able to measure things in tenths of seconds, and you can never allow your emotion to override the practical application of your mission. We're all human beings, whether male or female, and we're vulnerable.

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LEN 278

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Upcoming Events

DECEMBER

1-2. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C.

1-2. **Handling Organized Crime Investigations.** Presented by the Police Management Association. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$125 (members); \$150 (nonmembers).

1-2. **Basic Hostage Procedures.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$400.

2-3. **Investigative Techniques, Problems & Solutions.** Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$295.

4-10. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$2,300.

5-6. **The Law Enforcement Response to Family Violence.** Presented by the Victim Services Agency. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$150.

5-7. **Special Topics in Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

5-7. **Crime Analysis II.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Tampa, Fla.

5-7. **The Investigation & Prosecution of Complex Narcotics Cases.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$395.

5-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

5-9. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

5-9. **Advanced Supervision Skills.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.

5-9. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

5-9. **Antiterrorism Physical Security.** Presented by Executec Internationale. To be held in Sterling, Va.

5-9. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$345.

5-9. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

5-9. **Police/Medical Investigation of Death.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami.

5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

5-16. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$580.

5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595.

6. **Bomb Threat Awareness.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$100.

7-9. **Managing the Criminal Investigation Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans.

8-9. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Philadelphia.

12-13. **Deadly Force/Judgmental Shooting.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$195.

12-14. **Advanced Cults & Sects Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

12-14. **Management of the Telecommunications Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.

12-14. **Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville.

12-16. **Command Post Operation.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$445.

12-16. **Investigation of Microcomputer Crimes & Fraud.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

12-16. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in San Luis Obispo, Calif. Fee: \$290.

13-15. **Strategic Vice Investigations: Obscenity, Prostitution, Child Pornography.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre.

To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$150 (in state), \$200 (out of state).

14-16. **Police Records Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Los Angeles.

14-16. **Managing the Internal Affairs Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

15-16. **Electronic Eavesdropping & Industrial Countermeasures.** Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$295.

JANUARY 1989

9-12. **Fundamentals of Computer Security for Federal Information Systems.** Presented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$400.

9-13. **Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

9-13. **Traffic Accident Records & Analysis.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

9-20. **Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

9-20. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.

9-Feb. 17. **Certificate Program in Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Control.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Tuition: \$2,500.

9-March 17. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$2,000.

9-March 29. **Command & Management School.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

10-14. **2nd ASLET International Training Seminar.** Presented by the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$150 (ASLET members), \$200 (nonmembers).

11-13. **Crime Prevention for Administrators.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

16-18. **Property Crime (STING).** Presented

by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

16-19. **Winter Conference of the American Correctional Association.** To be held in San Antonio. Advance registration fee: \$110 (ACA members); \$130 (nonmembers).

23-27. **Retail Security.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

23-Feb. 3. **Armed Force Traffic Management & Accident Prevention.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

23-Feb. 10. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

31-Feb. 3. **Executive Seminar.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. No fee.

Goldman, Puro:

Decertifying the unfit police officer

Continued from Page 8

is to establish standards for the selection and training of officers. The establishment of standards predates by several years the commissions' decertification authority. The police cannot fairly view legislative creation of decertification power as an unfair singling out of police since virtually every other profession has long been subject to license revocation for misconduct.

Many chiefs of police welcome state decertification. First, decertification prevents clearly unfit officers from getting hired by so-called "last chance agencies." Second, decertification helps chiefs counter pressures from local politicians, police associations and citizens who might wish that the misconduct be ignored. The decertification commission could serve as the "external critic" available to protect and support a police administrator in his efforts to attain proper goals. Third, like members of most occupations, police strive to be recognized as professionals. Thus, some form of self-regulation to expel unfit members would increase police professionalism.

The Supreme Court's adoption of the good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule for the "reasonably well trained officer" gives incentive to police departments to increase the training their personnel receive with respect to constitutional rights. Under such circumstances, a commission may be more willing to exercise its decertification authority for constitutional violations because the police received specific instruction on those rights during training. However, the intricacies and fluidity of constitutional law are not easily understood or taught.

Even when it is not required by statute or rule, a commission may

decide that public, official misconduct does not merit decertification unless the conduct results in a felony conviction or is otherwise outrageous. It might well conclude that as long as the Supreme Court is so closely divided on what constitutes unconstitutional conduct under the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments, it is inappropriate to decertify an officer who violates a suspect's rights unless the conduct is blatantly unconstitutional. Should the Court succeed in developing clearer guidelines of what is unconstitutional so that a policeman can know the scope of his authority, a commission might be more willing to decertify for the offending conduct.

Decertification may have an indirect impact on constitutional misconduct. An officer who is removed for nonconstitutional misconduct may have committed Fourth Amendment violations. Files of some officers decertified in Florida for private or departmental misconduct contained allegations of public, official misconduct of both a constitutional and nonconstitutional nature.

Decertification offers perhaps the best chance for states to take responsibility for removing unfit police officers from the profession. Florida's beginning suggests that states can fairly and firmly regulate at least some kinds of public, official misconduct of police. Even if decertification does not work, directly or indirectly, to remove officers who violate constitutional rights of suspects in obtaining evidence, the mere existence of statutes or regulations authorizing decertification for such misconduct may be sufficient for the Supreme Court to extend further the good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule.

For further information:

American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. 1-800-888-8784.

American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, 9611 400th Ave., P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5700.

Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Criminal Justice Training & Education Center, 301 Collingwood Blvd., Toledo, OH 43602. (419) 244-4680.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Executec Internationale Corp., 105 Executive Drive, Suite 110, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 600 Maryland Ave., N.W.,

Room 106, Washington, DC 20024. (202) 447-7124.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

Mid-Atlantic Institute, 205 Broad Leaf Circle, Raleigh, NC 27612. (919) 781-8601.

National Conference of Christians & Jews, 9300 S. Dadeland Blvd., Suite 511, Miami, FL 33156. (305) 667-6438.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, 1221 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. (617) 239-7033, 34.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1015 12th St., Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn:

Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-3551.

Police Management Association, 1001 22nd St., N.W., Washington, DC 20037. (202) 833-1460.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sangamon State University, Attn: Dr. Steven A. Egger, Springfield, IL 62794. (217) 786-6682.

Security Management Institute, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

Victim Services Agency, Law Enforcement Training Project, 2 Lafayette St., 3d Floor, New York, NY 10017. (212) 577-7700.

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, 805 E. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23219. (804) 786-4000.

Washington Crime News Services, 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151-4070. (703) 941-6600.

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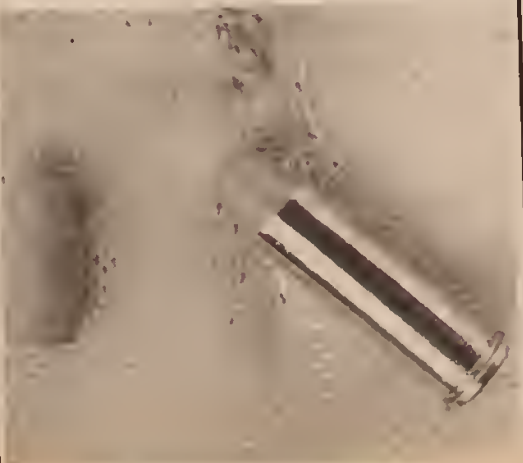
Murder in the worst degree

Fueled largely by the continuing influx of drugs, homicide and other violent crimes are rising in a number of East Coast cities. LEN surveys the carnage to present a striking look at urban violence, 1988 style. **On 1.**

Can a bullet make a difference?

A new lightweight aluminum bullet may reduce the liability danger from over-travel and over-penetration. But at what cost in stopping power? Ballistics experts disagree on whether the pluses outweigh the minuses. Shoot on over to

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